# SEVEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

# ANNUAL PLAN
for the
## SECOND PLAN YEAR
## 1965 FINANCIAL YEAR

OFFICE OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION
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AND DEVELOPMENT
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# PREFACE

The Seven-Year Plan has set targets for the development of the country over the period up till 1970. If the final objectives for 1970 are to be reached then every year an adequate measure of progress towards them must be planned and implemented. Annual Development Plans such as this one are therefore an integral part of the Seven-Year Plan itself.

It is intended that the Annual Plan should show the quantitative progress made so far in the implementation of the Plan, and present definite programmes of action in the public sector as well as estimates of prospective developments in the non-government sector. The implications of these plans and projections for the balance of payments position and the economic policy which Government must follow in order to achieve the year's targets will then constitute the guiding light for our economic decisions during the year.

Since this is the first of such Annual Plans to be drawn up, the information necessary for establishing all the targets is not yet available. Nevertheless it is essential to establish formally those targets which can now be established in quantitative terms, both as a guide to the individuals and agencies which are expected to implement these targets and as a bench mark to the Government in charting its way towards the achievement of the final goals of the Seven-Year Plan.

It is the intention that in subsequent years the Annual Plan will become a more detailed record of our achievements under the Seven-Year Plan and a more exact guide towards the successful implementation of the remaining tasks under the Plan.

J. H. MENSAH
*Executive Secretary.*

# THE GENERAL POLICY FOR 1965

The Seven-Year Plan provides that the growth target for Ghana during the period till 1970 should not be less than 5·5 per cent per annum. In 1963 the economy of Ghana hardly grew at all. The nominal increase of 8·1 per cent in the Gross National Product was mostly accounted for by price increases: actual production grew by just 1·2 per cent as against a growth of over 2·5 per cent in the population.

In 1964, although the situation with regard to food production has been considerably easier, there has been no general resumption of economic growth. Industrial production has been practically stagnant and commerce and other activities dull.

The overall investment targets of the Seven-Year Plan have proved to be well within the capability of the Government during the first year of the Plan. Government's cash expenditure on capital items during the year 1963–64 totalled £G47·5 million. In addition a considerable amount of investment which was paid for by foreign credits is not reflected in the figures in the development estimates.*

The data in table below show how investment has corresponded to plan targets in the principal sectors. Actual expenditure during the first year measured up to or substantially exceeded the targets set in the Plan for almost all the principal fields. In the industrial sector our planned expenditure was fixed at £G9·5 million in total but our cash expenditure alone amounted to £G9·5 million. In Agriculture, our cash expenditure was £G4·2 million as against a planned target of £G6·7 million. In the infrastructural sector the planned expenditure of £G12·3 million compares with cash outlays of £G12·2 million. Our most significant achievement under this sector was in the field of water supplies where the planned expenditure was £G1·75 million while cash expenditure amounted to £G3·5 million.

The Government's total cash expenditure of £G47·5 million together with an estimated total investment of £G18 million paid for by foreign credits gave us an overall investment of £G65·5 million. This was about £G6 million more than the Plan target for government investment which was for £G59 million in the first year of the Plan period.

However the economy has not shown a rate of progress during 1963 and 1964 commensurate with the sacrifices which the country has made in order to undertake these investments. The analysis of this problem forms the point of departure in deciding on our economic policy for 1965.

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*As from this financial year the Development Estimates are being prepared in such a way as to show actual investments corresponding to the Seven-Year Plan targets as well as the cash payments which have traditionally featured in the Budget.

An increasing proportion of such cash payments is either in respect of projects already completed or projects which have not started. As credit financing becomes more important the cash payments become a progressively accurate measure of actual development on the ground during the year—which is what the Seven-Year Plan is concerned with.

## GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN EXPENDITURES
1963–1964

| | *Planned Expenditure* £G million | *Actual Expenditure* £G million | *Percentages* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Planned* | *Actu* |
| **PRODUCTIVE** | | | | |
| Industry and Mining . . | 9·5 | 9·50 | 16·1 | 20 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . . . . . | 6.7 | 4.20 | 11.3 | 8 |
| Total . . | 16·2 | 13·70 | 27·4 | 28 |
| **NON-PRODUCTIVE** | | | | |
| *Social Services* | | | | |
| 1. Education . . . . | 5·4 | 5·3 | 9·1 | 11 |
| 2. Health . . . . . . | 3·9 | 1·7 | 6·6 | 3 |
| 3. Other Social Services . . | 1·1 | 1·8 | 1·9 | 3 |
| 4. Housing . . . . . . | 1·6 | 1·0 | 2·7 | 2 |
| 5. Public Administration . . | 1·7 | 1·8 | 2·9 | 3 |
| 6. Police and Prisons . . | 0·5 | 0·4 | 0·8 | 0 |
| Total . . . . | 14·2 | 12·0 | 24·0 | 25 |
| **INFRASTRUCTURE** | | | | |
| 1. Roads and Bridges . . | 4·58 | 3·7 | 7·8 | 7· |
| 2. Railways and Inland Water-way . . . . . . | 0·75 | 0·06 | 1·3 | |
| 3. Ports and Harbours . . | 1·06 | 1·2 | 1·8 | 2 |
| 4. Airports and Airplanes . . | 0·25 | 1·2 | 0·4 | 2 |
| 5. Shipping . . . . . . | — | 0·4 | | 0 |
| 6. Posts and Telecommunications . . . . . . | 1·60 | 0·95 | 2·7 | 2 |
| 7. Water and Sewerage . . | 1·75 | 3·50 | 3·0 | 7 |
| 8. Electricity . . . . | 2·28 | 1·2 | 3·9 | 2 |
| | 12·27 | 12·21 | 20·9 | 25 |
| 9. Volta . . . . . . | 16·4 | 8·2 | 27·8 | 17 |
| 10. Miscellaneous . . . . | | 1·4 | | 3 |
| Grand Total . . | 59·07 | 47·5 | 100·0 | 100 |

It has to be borne in mind that the full benefits of a massive programme of investment such as we have inaugurated under the Seven-Year Plan cannot be reflected overnight in an increase in the national income or in an improvement in our individual standards of living. The Volta Project itself will have absorbed nearly £G60 million over a period of six years by the time the first kilowatt of electricity flows from it. All our other investments equally require time to bear fruit.

But we are not satisfied that this necessary waiting time has been cut down to a minimum. We know that the proportion of our investment that is going into productive enterprises should be further increased. And we are also aware that in many fields we are not getting the maximum returns from our previous investments. These considerations are at the basis of the economic policy which the Government is proposing for the coming year.

In the most important fields of development—agriculture, industry, manpower—we need to speed up the machinery of planning, administration and construction so that we can obtain the benefits of our investments at the earliest possible time. In this financial year 1965 we must catch up with our construction and production time-tables for all major enterprises and for the educational programme.

The prosperity of a socialist country must be measured in terms of its achievements in increasing production in agriculture and industry and not simply in terms of higher consumption and better social services. Production is the source of national progress: it supplies the means for consumption, for the modernisation of the country, and for social welfare. We intend to press on with the expansion of agriculture and industry by devoting and increasing share of Government investment to the productive sectors in 1965.

The Seven-Year Plan allocated an important role to private capital in its targets for the expansion of agricultural and industrial production. In the case of agriculture, new measures for stimulating and assisting the individual Ghanaian farmer are included in the Development Plan for 1965. These embrace assured marketing, increased mechanisation, better technical advice and greater access to seed and irrigation water.

Private industry has not expanded as fast as it should, and the programme for 1965 calls for new measures to stimulate new investment as well as for increased production from existing capacity in private industry.

Government's investment in industry, agriculture, transport, commerce and banking is already substantial by any standards. What is now most urgently required is management to make these investments pay off both from the national and the commercial point of view. Production targets have been set for all the state enterprises. The nation relies on the realisation of these targets in order to secure a growth in the national product which is more nearly commensurate with our past sacrifices. A particularly heavy responsibility therefore rests on the managers of state enterprises to help Ghana reverse the unfavourable trends of the last two years and to accelerate our rate of development towards the overall growth targets of the Seven–Year Plan.

In the implementation of the Government's programme under the Seven-Year Plan the most serious short-falls have occurred in three areas to which the Plan has accorded the highest priority. The provision of agricultural services to support an expansion of agricultural production is only now getting under way. The educational system has not grown enough at the secondary and higher levels to meet the targets of the Seven-Year Plan. And, thirdly, th of Government expenditure has not shifted as decisively in favour of p activities as is envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan.

*The general economic policy for* 1965 *is to encourage a resumption economic growth.* In the coming year the economy must grow at suc as partly to make up for the deficits of the last two years. The da available suggest that private industrial production is not likely to in more than 3 per cent in 1965. Agricultural production continues t upon the state of the weather in the coming season. The main resp for stimulating the general re-expansion must therefore fall on the Go sector. Apart from making up the specific shortfalls in education an ture, Government's economic programme for 1965 aims at extra maximum of production from existing investments in agriculture and bringing quickly into production projects now under construction, and up an adequate pipeline of new projects for commissioning in later y

The development estimates for 1965 therefore show a total o million as compared to £G44·5 million for 1963–64—an increase of cent. Within this total the priority sectors—agriculture, indus education—are allocated £G18·0 million. This is equivalent to 32·6 of total government investment as against 27·8 per cent in the previou

In order to stimulate a parallel expansion in the non-governme this Annual Plan also provides for measures of Government policy expansionary in character. Credit will continue to be available i amounts for the financing of agricultural and industrial activity. In th tion of foreign exchange for imports priority will be given to the industry and agriculture for raw materials, spare parts and capital eq The policy of encouraging foreign private investors will be prosecu increased vigour, and by maintaining an atmosphere of stability Gov will continue to make Ghana an attractive place for productive invest

## THE PROGRAMME FOR 1965

As outlined in this Annual Plan, the programme for 1965 consist parts corresponding to the relevant parts of the Seven-Year Plan. On hand there is a detailed plan of developments to be undertaken in th sector including new investments and production plans for the enter the public sector. On the other hand there are projections of expectable ments in the non-government sector.

In order to make the development programme a proper yard measuring our performance year by year details of the physical prog underlying the development estimates have been collected. Gov departments have as yet shown a very uneven ability to plan their deve activities in terms of a firm physical programme with quantitative rea as opposed to cash outlays, and a realistic time-table for the implemen each project. But in the priority sectors of agriculture, especially for sta and irrigation, and in education comprehensive physical programm now been established. It is hoped that as other departments ga experience of planning in real terms the Annual Development Program be completely supported with detailed physical programmes and time-

An attempt has also been made to set financial targets covering the expected trading results of public sector enterprises and the major trading departments. Considerable progress remains to be made before these aspects of planning can become adequately established. In the meantime the situation is unsatisfactory: the Government is uncertain about the returns it will get on its previous investments, and the individual enterprises and trading departments do not have clear commercial targets to guide their actions. During 1965 an important part of the planning work in the Government sector will be directed towards establishing the accounting basis for the setting of more definite financial targets in subsequent years especially for the major public enterprises like the State Farms Corporation, Fishing Corporation, Black Star Line and the industrial enterprises.

A survey of the production plans of private enterprises for 1965 reveals a considerable lack of certainty and precision regarding the production programmes that the managers of these enterprises propose to follow during the year. It must be presumed that forward planning in private business is a continuous and serious activity. It is hoped that next year more information about the likely course of production and investment in the non-government sector will be forthcoming, especially as a basis for determining the allocation of foreign exchange for imports.

After the development estimates and the fiscal and monetary policy of the new budget have been approved by Parliament a comprehensive foreign exchange budget will be drawn up in order to conform with and support the policies for the productive and consumption sectors.

## ASSESSMENT OF TARGETS

Should the 1965 Annual Plan be successfully carried out in all its aspects, Ghana will have made progress towards the objectives of the Seven-Year Plan in the most important areas as follows. First, although one year of the Plan period has passed without significant economic growth the progress that can be made in 1965 should ensure that with some further acceleration in subsequent years the overall growth rate during the Plan period should come up to the target figure of 5·5 per cent. Secondly, the Plan's policy for a change in the structure of Government expenditure in favour of productive investment would have been started to be implemented. As yet however the distribution of public investment is far from the ultimate target, which is to have by 1970 almost as much money being invested annually by Government in the productive sectors as is being invested in the non-productive sectors. Continued progress in this aspect of policy should enable us to achieve the third major objective of the Plan which is to strengthen the socialist sector of the productive economy. Improvement in the productivity of existing public enterprises and the reinforcement of our efforts in planning and starting up new economic enterprises should ensure that by the end of the Plan period the public sector of agriculture and especially of industry has become a dominant element in the economy.

## THE GHANA ECONOMY IN 1963 AND 1964

As outlined in the Economic Survey for 1963, the production of goods and services during that year increased by 1·2 per cent as against an increase of 5 per cent in 1962. The rate of economic growth in 1963 when set against the rate of increase of the numbers of Ghanaians of working age—which must have been more than 2·5 per cent in that year—indicates that the average productivity of the labour force must have fallen. Partly there has been some increase in the number of idle hands and partly those in employment were not always fully occupied.

Domestic expenditure however continued to increase. The rise during 1963 totalled more than £G60 million, of which £G35 million was accounted for by a rise in personal consumption. The shortage of locally produced goods to meet this increased level of expenditure had two results. On the one hand more goods were imported than in the previous year and the balance of trade showed a larger deficit—£G28 million as against £G15 million in the previous year. On the other hand a part of the increased money outlay was dissipated by a rise in prices: in the nine months between March and December, 1963 consumer prices rose by 8·5 per cent followed by a further 14·0 per cent rise in the first six months of 1964.

The development of the balance of the national economy in 1963 is further illustrated in the table below:

BALANCE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1962 AND 1963

| *Demand for goods and Services* | **1962**<br>£Gm | **1963**<br>£Gm |
|---|---|---|
| Private Consumption | 415 | 450 |
| Government Consumption | 61 | 69 |
| Fixed Investment | 92 | 108 |
| Increase in Stocks | –6 | –4 |
| Domestic Expenditure | 562 | 623 |
| Exports | 121 | 118 |
| | 683 | 741 |
| *Supply of Goods and Services* | | |
| Domestic Production | 547 | 595 |
| Imports | 136 | 146 |
| | 683 | 741 |
| National Deficit (¹) | 15 | 28 |

The national deficit in 1963 was largely accounted for by the increase in consumption totalling £G43 million of which £G8 million represents the increase in Government's recurrent expenditure and £G35 million the inncrease in private consumer spending. But there was also a welcome increase in investment amounting to £G16 million. One-half of this increased investment went into machinery and other equipment and should make a contribution to the national production in future years.

In 1964 a reduction in the pressure of consumption on the available resources has been achieved. Partly, the domestic supply of food has improved and partly higher taxation and tighter credit have held back demand. Consequently it has been possible to hold down the expenditure of foreign exchange on the importation of consumer goods. In the ten months till October, 1964,

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(¹) Equal to the Excess of Imports over Exports.

Ghana's exports have exceeded imports by some £G4·9 million. Taking into account our other overseas liabilities it would seem that for the year 1964 as a whole the nation's demand for goods and services will not far exceed domestic production.

This improved balance in the national economy however has taken place partly at the expense of further economic growth. While the natural conditions of climate have been more favourable, resulting in higher agricultural output, investment has tended to lag and industrial production has not resumed its previous rapid growth.

The policy of re-expansion which it is proposed to follow in 1965 has to be carried out in such a way that it does not produce again an excessive pressure on available resources, leading to price inflation and large external deficits. The Seven-Year Plan envisaged that domestic production in Ghana will be nearly 11 per cent higher at the end of the first two years of the Plan than it was at the end of 1962. During the first year of the Plan there has been relatively little increase in productive investment and in current production. It is therefore necessary in 1965 to attempt to secure the highest possible increase in productivity through fuller utilisation of existing productive capacity and also to promote to a maximum degree investment in the further expansion of the nation's physical productive capacity. The increase in personal incomes which will accompany an increased level of economic activity and the increase in demand for imported capital goods to meet the higher investment targets will inevitably intensify the pressures on the balance of payments and on prices at home. Government's policy for the year therefore includes measures to keep down domestic demand and to mobilise a substantial amount of external assistance in order to finance the year's activities.

## AGRICULTURE

During periods of rapid urbanisation and of major change in the structure of the economy, food production in Ghana has always tended to lag behind demand, leading to periods of violent price inflation. In the past however such periods have always been short and have been succeeded by longer periods of stable food prices as supplies have gradually caught up with the level of demand. Thus the inflationary period of 1949 till 1952 was succeeded by a period of stability in food prices from 1953 till 1955. Another plateau of stable food prices which was established after the period of sharply rising incomes in 1955–1956 lasted from 1956 until 1960 with food prices moving within very narrow ranges. The present period of rising food prices which began in 1961 has lasted rather longer than previous periods of inflation. That food production has not been able to catch up with demand with the same rapidity as in previous periods must be attributed to a number of causes. Among the most important are:

1. The slow-down in the establishment of new cocoa acreage which formerly was an important source of food production from plantain and other food crops which were interplanted with the cocoa while it was growing up.
2. The curtailing of investment in new food farms as farmers' consumption has caught up with a relatively steady level of receipts from major crops such as cocoa.
3. A falling off in the standard and intensity of Government's promotional activities aimed at helping the farmers to increase their output.

The solutions proposed by the Seven-Year Plan are principally based on the following lines of approach:

1. An increase in the acreage under cultivation in the private sector partly through the mechanisation of farming operations and partly through the introduction of farming practices which allow continuous use of farm land.
2. The improvement of agricultural productivity per acre of land through the medium of these same innovations in farming practices.
3. As a rapid short-term solution for the worst aspects of the shortages in food supplies to urban areas, an intense programme of development on state farms and Workers Brigade farms.

During the financial year, 1965 it will be possible to achieve a measure of progress in the implementation of this policy. This is partly because the agencies responsible for promoting agricultural development have now achieved a more satisfactory degree of organisation to cope with their responsibilities under the Seven-Year Plan.

### The Private Farming Sector

The individual farmer continues to be dependent upon the fluctuations of weather for the effectiveness of the labour which he puts into his work during the year. But, given that limitation, Government's assistance to him can make a substantial difference to his productivity. During 1965 these services to the farmer will be improved as follows:—

(i) *Food Marketing*

In the major crop season beginning in the first quarter of 1965 a number of buying centres for the principal food items will be designated. Remunerative prices will be fixed at which the food marketing authorities will be prepared to buy up all supplies of the designated commodities which farmers can produce. Thus for corn, rice, groundnuts, beans, onions, tobacco and fibre, farmers will have an assured market during the coming season at prices which will not be allowed to fall as drastically as they have traditionally done during harvest seasons. An announcement as to the marketing centres and the crops that each will handle as well as the prices to be paid during the next harvest will be made in due course.

(ii) *Seed Distribution*

The Ministry of Agriculture has now been given responsibility for ensuring that every farmer eventually has access to improved seed. The State Farms Corporation will supply all their own requirements of seed and the Farmers' Co-operatives will extend their activities in this field. The Ministry's seed distribution wing has been allocated £G100,300 with which it will expand the acreage of its seed beds from 290 acres to 665 acres.

(iii) *Irrigation*

The Irrigation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture is now well established. As a result of work done by this Division and by the United Nations Special Fund in the savannah areas, a start can now be made on a rapid expansion of irrigated acreage in Ghana. During 1965 a total of 5,400 acres of new land will be put under irrigation. It is intended to build up this annual target to 17,000 acres by the end of the Plan period. For this year 1,000 acres of the land to be irrigated will be developed to utilise the water in the many small dams and ponds which have already been established in the Northern and Upper Regions. This programme, which will cost a total of only £G150,000, will yield very high returns to the farmers. In the Upper Region farmers have been able to earn up to £G300 per acre through the production of vegetables under irrigation during the dry season.

Another £G300,000 will be spent on the construction of 32 dams and 12 dug-outs in the Northern, Upper and Volta Regions and on the Accra plains.

Construction work will commence in 1965 on 3 large irrigation projects in which a total of 4,300 acres will be established during the year at a total cost of over £G1 million. Of these, 3,000 acres will be developed in connection with the sugar project at Asutsuare and 1,000 acres will be developed at Vea near Zuarungu for the cultivation of rice and vegetables. The other 300 acres, to be developed at Aveyime, will mark the start of the exploitation of another segment of the irrigable land in the Lower Volta Plain previously surveyed by the United Nations Special Fund.

As a result of the preliminary investigations sites have been selected for new major irrigation projects to be designed during 1965 as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Tammne Project | 6,000 acres |
| 2. Tono Project | 3,000 acres |
| 3. Lower Volta Area | 20,000 acres |
| 4. Shore Line irrigation in the Salaga area based on the Volta Lake | 7,000 acres |

Over £G300,000 will be spent on the design and other engineering works on these schemes during 1965, thus laying the groundwork for a rapid expansion of irrigation in subsequent years.

At the same time the programme of small irrigation schemes will continue and 35 new sites will be investigated and designed in the course of the year.

Agreements have been signed between the Government of Ghana and a Japanese firm of consultants to prepare feasibility reports on the development of irrigation projects in the Lower White Volta Basin and the Accra Plains. These schemes will eventually bring 270,000 acres of new land under irrigation.

Apart from irrigation, the White Volta project will also involve the development of hydro-electric power. Generating capacity of 36,000 kws is envisaged.

Rice and sugar plantations will be established in the Accra Plains. The expenditure on these projects for 1965 will be £G198,000.

### (iv) *Mechanisation and Agricultural Credit*

The Extension Service has now been reorganised. It will use as its tools for assisting the farmers the seed distribution services, the mechanisation facilities and an expansion of agricultural credit to make possible the implementation of those improvements in agricultural practice which are to be advocated by the extension officers.

Much experience remains to be gathered before the regimes of mechanisation suitable for each type of natural region and for the various crops can be firmly determined. In the meantime a more effective use will be made of the agricultural equipment already purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture and the United Ghana Farmers Co-operatives by re-organising the mechanisation services.

A total allocation of £G4·5 million is earmarked in the Plan to provide credits for farmers and fishermen. This money will be disbursed by the Agricultural Bank which is being established under the wing of the Bank of Ghana.

### (v) *Cocoa*

During 1963–64 the farmers of Ghana produced another bumper cocoa crop of more than 420,000 tons. The forecast for 1964–65 is again for a large crop. For the present, cocoa production seems to be stabilised within the range of 420 000–440,000 tons per year and no increases in output such as occurred during the period 1956-1961 are expected. Owing to the continued difficulty faced by cocoa producers in disposing of the present crops at remunerative prices, Ghana has joined with other countries in an International Cocoa Agreement to limit supplies of cocoa to the traditional markets. It is therefore not intended at the present time to expand cocoa acreage in Ghana or otherwise seek further increases in production. But the replacement of old and diseased cocoa trees is being done with improved varieties which will permit of an increase in Ghana's cocoa production in the more distant future when the market is able to absorb more cocoa. Meanwhile production methods must continue to be maintained at the level of efficiency which has resulted recently from the measures of disease and pest control previously undertaken

## The Public Farming Sector

The Development programmes in the State Farms Corporation and the other agencies of the state agricultural sector have now been placed on a much sounder footing of planning. At the end of the 1963–64 financial year the State Farms Corporation had under cultivation a total of 51,266 acres. During

1965 an additional 50,987 acres will be developed. The distribution of this acreage for the main crops is shown in the following table:

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION TARGETS OF STATE FARMS

| *Crops* | *Acreage* 1963–64 *Actual* | *Acreage* 1965 *Target* | *Production in Tons* 1963–64 *Expd.* | *Production in Tons* 1965 *Target* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Annual Crops* | | | | |
| Rice | 8,885 | 17,750 | 4,443 | 8,875 |
| Maize | 6,718 | 9,620 | 2,920 | 3,205 |
| Guinea-Corn | 924 | — | 284 | — |
| Groundnuts | 4,182 | 7,305 | 1,242 | 1,826 |
| Tobacco | 654 | 1,620 | 92 | 320 |
| Fibre (Lobata) | 726 | 3,700 | 235 | 1,850 |
| *Plantation Crops* | | | | |
| Rubber | 10,551 | 22,788 | — | — |
| Oil Palm | 10,335 | 17,933 | 8,655 | 10,000 |
| Coconut | 500 | 2,620 | — | — |
| Citrus | 440 | 1,648 | — | — |
| Banana | 1,448 | 2,500 | — | — |

To develop the new acreage planned for 1965 the State Farms Corporation has been allocated a total of £G3·0 million for capital investment during the year. Further details of the acreages to be developed on the various farms, the amount of labour to be employed and the targets for output and revenue are shown in Appendix 1.

While the State Farms are being established each one of them will be incurring operating expenses which will only be partly covered by the returns from the section of each farm which is already under production. In this initial period therefore the Corporation will carry an annual loss which will be recouped when the farms go into full production. Hitherto, this initial loss has been incorporated into the capital budget, while on the other hand revenues from the sale of crops have been either paid into the general government chest or used by the Corporation itself. In order to improve the accounting in the public agricultural sector, and also to provide the basis for the financial targets to be set to the State Farms Corporation in subsequent years, these initial operating losses have now been separated from the capital items to be provided in the development budget.

The Ministry of Finance will provide cover for the operating loss of the State Farms Corporation for the years while the farms are being established. These losses will amount to £G2·0 million during 1965. The Ministry will also account for the revenues received from the sale of crops during the year.

In 1963–64 the expenditure of the State Farms Corporation exceeded revenues by a total of £G1·9 million. During 1965 this deficit is estimated at £G2·0 million.

The Agricultural Wing of the Workers' Brigade propose to bring into cultivation 10,517 acres of new land. Their investment programme will involve a total expenditure of £G0·26 million under the budget of the forthcoming year.

The inadequate supply of suitable personnel to manage farms in the public sector continues to block the development of the State Farms Corporation and the Agricultural Wing of the Workers' Brigade. This has resulted in a lack of effective use of agricultural equipment on some farms and a generally high level of capital costs in the development of the public sector of agriculture. In relation to other employments requiring similar knowledge and experience, the management of productive enterprises in the public agricultural sector probably deserves better remuneration than it now receives. Accordingly a review of the wages and salaries in the productive sector of the agricultural service has been put under way and the results will be announced eventually.

### *Volta River Agricultural Resettlement*

During 1963–64 the selection and soil investigations of all the 53 settlements and land maps indicating the lay-outs of mechanised farming had been completed. Over 2,500 acres were cultivated under various crops including maize, cowpeas, yams and tobacco. Livestock production was successful and about 28,400 broilers were sold, yielding net incomes between £G25 and £G40 per farmer per month.

The Programme for 1965 will centre on three main areas of activity:

1. More land will be cleared and cultivated. It is expected that about 15,000 acres of new land will be cleared and total cultivated acreage expanded from 2,500 to 7,000 acres.
2. Work on livestock production will be accelerated. Facilities already installed on some of the settlements will make it possible to turn out 800 pig fatteners and 500,000 broilers during the year.
3. Nursery beds will be increased to provide the bulk of planting materials required to establish plantations of permanent crops such as oilpalm, citrus and mangoes.

To carry out its programme, the Volta River Agricultural Resettlement Unit has been allocated £G551,700 under the 1965 budget.

### *Fisheries Development*

Efforts during the year will be directed towards the continued improvement of productivity through an increased mechanisation of the fishing fleet, the provision of fishing harbours and the introduction of scientific fish pond culture.

It is proposed to explore during the year the possibility of establishing under an agreement with the Norwegian Government a school at Tema which will turn out annually about 40 fishermen, fishing engineers and other officers. Work will be continued on a fish breeding and fish culture project at Dahwenya with the assistance of Chinese experts.

The Memia Harbour will be developed into a fishing harbour.

With the expected increased number of vessels and motorised canoes to go into operation the total catch, excluding contract landings, is estimated at about 110,000 tons during 1965.

The Fisheries Inspectorate Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture has been allocated £G94,250 to carry out its development programme during the forthcoming year.

# INDUSTRY

In 1963 the nation's total investment in plant and equipment amounted to £G22 million, and for the first time this item accounted for more than 20 per cent of all fixed investment in Ghana. Much of this investment in machinery and equipment was accounted for by the Volta River Project. However there were also sizeable quantities of equipment imported for agricultural and industrial enterprises especially in the state sector. In spite of this increased investment in plant and equipment actual production of industrial goods in Ghana failed to show any substantial improvement in 1963. The highly dynamic part which industry played in the previous expansion of the economy has yet to be resumed. The investment in the Volta Project will not yield returns for another year. In the other sectors also a large number of enterprises for which machinery has been imported is still under construction and the investment in them will only make a contribution to national production in the future.

The general impression is that this relative stagnation of industry has continued into 1964 and that some of the causes of this unfavourable trend are still at work. Among these, the most important seem to be shortages of imported raw materials and essential spare parts, and the continuing inability of some sectors of industry to make full use of their productive capacity.

In 1965 the main aims of Government will be:—

(*a*) to bring into production those industrial projects especially in the state sector which have lagged behind in the time-table of construction;

(*b*) to assure industry their supply of raw materials and spare parts in the quantities and at the dates necessary to keep industrial activity flowing without interruption;

(*c*) to bring up to a more adequate level of operation the enterprises which are now operating at low levels of productivity and with insufficient utilisation of their capacity especially in the public sector.

## Private Industry

During 1965 development in the private industry sector will be overshadowed by the heavy programme of construction on the Valco Smelter. This will inevitably be reflected in a large increase in the amounts of industrial investment recorded. But apart from the £G40 million needed for the smelter, the Seven-Year Plan foresees other industrial investment in Ghana totalling another £G220 million during the Plan period. In order to reach these targets the other sections of private industry must show a much more rapid rate of investment than they are now doing. The expansion of domestic industry has been partly hampered by difficulties in the administration of the import licensing system. Partly the stagnation also reflects a failure of the Capital Investment Act so far to attract a really substantial volume of new capital into Ghana.

The former difficulty is being tackled through a new system of foreign exchange management in conjunction with this Annual Plan. The requirements of industry for imports of raw materials and spare parts have been ascertained through the Ministry of Industries and will be given priority in the allocation of import licences.

The administration of the Capital Investment Board has been put into adequate shape. But the promotion of private investment of foreign capital in Ghana has yet to be launched effectively among business communities overseas. In the absence of such promotional activity the amount of foreign capital seeking entry into Ghana has remained small. It is proposed to take this matter in hand more seriously during 1965.

The data in the following table shows that the production of industrial and mineral commodities which enter into Ghana's export trade is not showing very rapid increases. The export of bauxite in the first half of 1964 was running at an annual rate substantially below that of 1962 and only slightly above that of 1963. Manganese exports continued to decline. The apparent increase in the supplies of diamonds was only due to the fact that in the first half of 1963 the market was disrupted. As is shown in the Economic Survey, 1963, the production of diamonds by African diamond winners in 1963 continued to show the substantial reductions which had occurred since 1959 and this was not compensated by an increase in production by the large companies. A small improvement has begun in the first half of 1964 and measures will be adopted to encourage a further increase in diamond production.

**Exports of Mineral and Industrial Products** £G million

| *Minerals* | *Jan.-Dec.* **1962** | *Jan.-Dec.* **1963** | *Jan.-Sept.* **1963** | *Jan.-Sept.* **1964** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 11·25 | 11·29 | 8·32 | 7·79 |
| Diamonds | 7·42 | 3·33 | 2·50* | 5·09 |
| Bauxite | 0·67 | 0·49 | 0·37 | 0·44 |
| Manganese | 5·50 | 4·02 | 3·02 | 2·96 |
| | 24·84 | 19·13 | 14·21 | 16·28 |
| *Industrial Products* | | | | |
| Logs | 5·80 | 7·28 | 5·30 | 6·38 |
| Sawn Timber | 6·43 | 5·81 | 4·38 | 4·68 |
| Veneer and Plywood | 0·81 | 0·84 | 0·63 | 0·67 |
| Cocoa Butter and Paste | 3·74 | 3·64 | 2·74 | 3·33 |
| | 16·78 | 17·57 | 13·05 | 15·06 |

(*) Hold-up in diamond sales.

Gold production is threatened by the imminent closure of the Konongo Gold Mine—the second largest gold producer in the country.

With the ending of the organisational problems of the timber trade exports have been recovering from the low level of 1962–63. But most of the increase in timber exports in 1964 has been accounted for by an increase in log exports which of course has a very low industrial content.

The supply of some of these commodities for the external trade should improve with the commisioning of new factories in the coming year; especially the two new cocoa processing factories should make a substantial impact on the production figures during 1965. But if they are to measure up to the targets of the Seven-Year Plan then Ghana's export industries both in mining and in manufacturing will have to show a rate of progress in 1965 substantially better than they have shown so far.

Industries supplying goods for domestic consumption have recorded some increases, benefiting from the shortage of competing imported goods which has affected most consumer lines in the course of 1963–64. But since the opening of the Oil Refinery and the Soap Factory over a year ago no substantial new plant in the private sector has come into production to supply the home market. Neither is there any such substantial industrial project under construction at the present time. The prospect therefore is that such increases in private industry's production for the domestic market as can be hoped for during 1965 will have to come from higher productivity in the existing enterprises. In view of the need to conserve foreign exchange the responsibility of private industrial establishments to increase their output must be fulfilled very diligently if internal economic stability is to be maintained.

## State Industry

In 1963–64, the Government invested an estimated total of £G10·5 million in industry. During 1965 this investment should rise to £G12·7 million. A new momentum to the growth of state industry was imparted by the establishment of the Ministry of Industries in 1961. The development work that has been done since then is now beginning to show results. In 1965 the following state enterprises are expected to be commissioned or to come into full production:

1. Cocoa Processing Plants at Takoradi and Tema with a combined capacity of over 65,000 tons per year;
2. A Textile Printing Plant at Tema capable of finishing 13 million square yards of cloth per year;
3. The Kwame Nkrumah Steel Works which is now coming into full production of 30,000 tons of steel per annum;
4. A Glass Factory at Aboso;
5. A Meat Processing Factory at Bolgatanga;
6. A Packing Plant at Takoradi; and
7. A Radio Assembly Plant.

Following hard on these will come a large textile mill at Tema, a complex of food industries also at Tema, a gold refinery at Tarkwa, an asbestos cement plant, shoe factories in Kumasi and a rubber tyre plant in the Western Region.

Looking further ahead it is apparent that the time has now come to devote more attention to the development of basic industries in Ghana. The light industries which we have been building up since 1960 all require machinery, raw materials and spare parts in a steadily increasing volume. Unless we have domestic sources of supply of these intermediate goods then an industrialised Ghana could find itself as dependent upon outsiders for their supply as the previous non-industrialised Ghana was dependent for manufactured goods. Industrialisation must help to increase and sustain national independence.

The preparatory work that is already under way in the field of machine industry, chemicals, iron and steel, ferro-manganese and non-ferrous metals will be intensified during 1965. The field of basic industries also presents new compulsions and fresh opportunities for continental planning and inter-African co-operation. In accordance with Ghana's policy of African unity the planning and development of basic industry will be done within the framework of continental planning.

The development estimates for 1965 include the provision of substantial sums of working capital for these enterprises. As in the case of the public farming enterprises, arrangements will also be made for covering the initial working losses of these new enterprises. These losses should be recouped in later years when they attain their full levels of profitable operation.

The estimates also contain provision for the starting or continuation of planning and investigation in a number of industrial fields including wood working, chemical industries, ceramics, new textile mills, a steel works, and factories to make diesel engines and aluminium products. The largest such study under way however concerns the establishment of an alumina plant to utilise Ghana's bauxite in the aluminium industry of which we now have the beginning part—namely the bauxite mining—and the end part—namely the aluminium smelter under construction. The building of an alumina plant to fill in the middle between these two ends of the aluminium process will complete the development of the aluminium metal complex of industries in Ghana. We already possess a small industry for fabricating aluminium metal into final products; this industry is to be substantially expanded in the coming years.

The tasks to be performed in the field of State Industry in 1965 concern as much the enterprises already in existence as they do the new enterprises to be planned or started.

There are three problems to which particular attention will be paid in the state industrial sector in the coming year;

1. Many public industries are still taking a much longer time to construct and bring into full operation than they reasonably should. This tends to lock up large amounts of productive capital without any current returns to show for it. As indicated in a previous section large amounts of investment in machinery and equipment which were made in 1963 are not yet contributing to the national output.
2. Secondly, inadequacies of management continue to show up in the form of low levels of productivity and incomplete utilisation of capacity in a number of state factories. Targets which have been set for the state enterprises envisage an increase from 42 per cent to 67 per cent in the utilisation of existing capacity and a corresponding increase of 58 per cent in their sales. The details are set out in Appendix 3.
3. Thirdly—a particular aspect of the problem of management—public enterprises have not yet been able to set themselves clear targets of production and profitability and to achieve these targets.

   Taking the public industrial sector as a whole the initial operating losses on the enterprises coming into production will total at least £G1,872,900 during 1965 and there will not be any substantial profits from existing enterprises to set against this. This position should naturally improve as more public enterprises come into full production. However this improvement will not come rapidly unless the level of management is very much raised.

A National Productivity Centre has been put into operation under the Office of the Planning Commission. The Productivity Centre will launch a programme of business consultancy aimed at discovering the causes of low efficiency in public enterprises and helping to correct them. The effectiveness of any such organisation however depends upon the degree to which the managers of the individual enterprises identify themselves with and work hard for measures of increased productivity.

# SOCIAL SERVICES

## Education

In 1963–64 the expansion of educational facilities at the secondary and higher levels was hampered by limitations of finance and difficulties in the organisation of the schools building programme. During the financial year 1965 the principal features of educational development will consist of the following :

1. the inauguration of a massive new programme to increase the supply of trained teachers for the primary schools;
2. the continuation of the existing programme to make secondary school facilities available in all parts of the country;
3. the beginning of the permanent development of the new University in Cape Coast.

### *Teacher Training*

The table below shows the gap that has developed between the planned targets and actual achievement in the educational programme in the first two years of the Seven-Year Plan period. In the case of teacher training the inauguration of universal primary education dictated the Seven-Year Plan's targets for the intake of student teachers and the output of teachers. The plan targets aim at making universal primary education actually available to all the children who are legally supposed to be having compulsory education, and also improving the quality of compulsory education by providing trained teachers in the requisite numbers.

Last year more than 55 per cent of the teachers in the primary school system were untrained. The plan target is to have a majority of trained teachers in the primary school system which will itself have nearly 1,000,000 more students in it by 1970 than it had in 1963. In the school year 1964–65 8,500 candidates passed the examination for entry into teacher training colleges. There were vacancies for only 2,500 which is just 50 per cent of the intake target of the Seven-Year Plan.

The programme of expansion of teacher training colleges which will be started in 1965 envisages the development of the 46 existing colleges into 3-stream institutions each with a student population of about 500. Many of the existing training colleges cannot be expanded until they have been completely rehoused. The programme also provides for the beginning of a programme to construct another ten teacher training colleges and four institutions for the training of specialist teachers. The first two years of this programme covering 1965 and 1966 will require a total investment of above £G8 million.

Special arrangements will be put in hand for the raising of external financial assistance to help in the implementation of this teacher training programme.

### *Secondary and Technical Education*

The eventual aim of the Government is to make secondary and technical education both universal and free. These targets however cannot be meaningfully reached until access to the physical means of secondary and technical education is actually available in all parts of the country. This academic year the intake of students into secondary and technical schools is 8,000. While this is not as far below plan targets as in the case of teacher training colleges, the number of boys and girls eligible for entry as a result of the entrance examinations was more than 15,500. A steady expansion of secondary and technical school facilities will therefore have to be maintained for some years before we can begin to catch up with the demand or approach the target of universal free secondary education.

### SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND OUTPUT, 1962–64 (PROJECTED AND ACTUAL PERFORMANCE UNDER SEVEN-YEAR PLAN)

| *Institution* | *Year* | *Enrolment* | | *Intake* | | *Output* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Planned* | *Actual* | *Planned* | *Actual* | *Planned* | *Actual* |
| Secondary School system | 1962–63 | 28,500 | 25,900 | 8,000 | 5,860 | 3,000 | 2,400 |
| | 1963–64 | 35,000 | 28,10 | 10,000 | 7,200 | 3,500 | 3,100 |
| | 1964–65 | 45,000 | 32,000* | 12,000 | 7,200 | 4,000 | 3,700* |
| Teacher Training. | 1962–63 | 8,000 | 6,400 | 5,000 | 1,600 | 2,000 | 1,200 |
| | 1963–64 | 11,000 | 7,880 | 5,000 | 2,490 | 2,000 | 1,570 |
| | 1964–65 | 14,000 | 8,800* | 5,000 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 1,700* |

*Preliminary figures.

### *Higher Education*

For the 1964–65 academic year university enrolment in Ghana is 3,416 as against a plan target of 3,500. In mid 1964 the universities produced 336 graduates: this year they will graduate 670 for service in Ghana.

As in previous years efforts will be made during 1965 to continue the construction programme of the University of Ghana and the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. Extensions to the University of Ghana will provide more living space to both students and staff to cater for the increased enrolment. In Kumasi emphasis will be laid both on making more living space available to students and staff and on the construction of teaching buildings for engineering, chemistry, radio research and for language study.

This year also a start will be made on the permanent development of the University College of Science Education in Cape Coast. To the existing road network and sports facilities already constructed will be added a water reservoir and distribution system, more roads, a Hall of Residence, a Cafeteria, an Arts Faculty Block and a Science Faculty Block. Most of the additional construction works will be phased over the Plan period in relation to planned enrolment of students.

### Housing

In order to provide for the needs of Ghana's growing population and to cope with the rapid urbanisation, the Seven-Year Plan set a target of more than 60,000 new dwelling units to be constructed with both public and private money during the Plan period. As is noted in the *Economic Survey* of 1963 the level of activity in the building industry as a whole last year was only beginning to regain the level of 1961. Both public and private construction of houses has been relatively stagnant for the past three years.

The main problems in trying to revive house building activity are the following:

1. how to arrange financing of a sufficiently long-term nature to enable both the country and the people to be able to afford the housing;
2. how to bring building costs down so that new houses are within the reach of the masses.

The development estimates for 1965 propose for the public housing sector:

(*a*) the starting of a new programme to build 2,400 houses in Tema at a total cost of £G3·7 million, and

(*b*) a resumption of house building by the Housing Corporation in Accra and other urban areas to provide 3,190 houses.

Both these programmes are contingent upon the ability of Government to raise long-term loans on suitable terms to finance them.

Subsidiary elements in the housing programme consist of the utilisation of the rent collected on existing houses occupied by public officers in order to provide more public housing, and the provision of staff housing at regional centres and in connection with the health development plan.

## Health Services

The construction of more hospital facilities will be intensified this year to raise the number of hospital beds from the present figure of 4,000 to 5,000 by the end of the year. To achieve this, four new hospital units will be put into operation at Korle Bu; extensions to the existing facilities and existing hospitals at Ashanti Mampong, Axim, Mpraeso, Yendi, Tamale and Hohoe will be completed. Modern equipment will be installed in most district hospitals. Ankaful Mental Hospital will be considerably improved and a start will be made on building a new Mental Hospital in Accra. Construction will also start on a new Hospital for Half-Assini. In all about £G0·9 million will be expended on hospital development this year.

The Government intends to spend a further sum of £G0·5 million this year on the permanent development of Ghana's Medical School. Construction will start on basic science buildings, departmental offices, library and auditorium, houseman flats, a blood bank, physiotherapy block and a canteen.

The number of urban and rural health centres will be increased this year to enable about 500,000 cases to be dealt with in these centres. In Accra three more polyclinics will be opened and improvements will be made to a number of existing health centres. The improvement of dental clinics will continue to receive attention and the extension of the schools dental hygiene programme will be pursued. Health campaigns for the eradication of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, small pox, malaria, etc., will also be intensified.

Efforts will also be made to provide more facilities for the training of nurses and midwives in Sekondi, Yendi and Kintampo and construction will continue on staff hostels at Oda and Yendi.

## Social Welfare and Community Development

The community development movement continues to provide a substantial fraction of total development in the rural areas at very little cost to Government. A total allocation of £G333,500 is included in the estimates to continue Government's support to local communities in their efforts at self improvement.

# INFRASTRUCTURE

## Roads

The major road projects now under construction in Ghana are:

1. A new westerly trunk road to connect Tamale with Kumasi throug Kintampo.
2. Another north-south trunk road through the Volta Region t connect Jasikan with Bimbila and Tamale skirting the Volta Lake t the east.
3. The Accra–Tema Freeway
4. Kumasi–Bibiani road
5. Axim–Half-Assini road
6. Bolgatanga–Bawku road.

In addition Government has spent a total of £G200,000 in the last tw years to improve Accra city roads and construct new major connections in th city.

The only major road project in the Seven-Year Plan that has not alread been started is the proposed new trunk road from Accra to Kumasi. Government is therefore far ahead of schedule in the roads programme under the Plan. Road building is a very expensive item in national development and one from which the returns accrue only slowly over a long period of time. Therefore it i intended not to add many new demands on Government finance from th roads programme during 1965.

It is intended to negotiate financing for the new Accra–Kumasi trunk road during the 1965 financial year. Construction of this project, which wil cost a total of £G3 million, will start in 1966. Studies are under way to complet the new freeway between Accra and Tema with road works supplementary t the motorway contract. A start will be made on this when the designs ar completed in order to coincide with the opening of the motorway. Meanwhil a by-pass is being constructed at Labadi to facilitate access to Tema from Accra. A new first class road will also be built to connect Somanya and Akus with the Tema–Akosombo road. During 1965 financial arrangements will als be made to cover the completion of the western trunk road to Tamale. Th section from Kintampo to Tamale will involve a total expenditure of over £G2 million, and credit arrangement will be made so that construction ca start in 1966.

## Lake Transport

A Consultant's report has been received proposing a system to link Tamale with Tema by barges along the Volta Lake and with road connection from Tema to Akosombo and from Port Tamale to Tamale. This project will involve the construction of 12 new ports on the lake. The total investment in it is estimated at £G8·0 million. The lake transport system must be ready for use when the Volta Lake reaches its permanent level in 1966–67. Financial negotiations will therefore be opened for the raising of long-term credits to cover this project, construction of which will start in the near future. Meanwhile detailed designing will be commenced.

### Water Supplies

The estimates for water works development involve a total expenditure of £G4 million during the year. The major projects now under construction consist of:

1. the new Accra–Kpong pipeline and
2. new supply systems for Kumasi and Sekondi–Takoradi.

As soon as arrangements have been made for loans to finance them it is intended to start with new supply systems for Bolgatanga–Navrongo, Cape Coast and surrounding towns, Mankesim district, the Akwapim ridge and Kintampo–Techiman. Meanwhile design work has started on a connection to Prampram from the Accra-Tema system and on water supplies for Ada.

The rural water supply programme commands very high priority in Government policy. An allocation of £G0·7 million has been made to continue this programme in 1965 and all regions will benefit from the expenditure of this money.

In the Northern and Upper regions water development is being put on a multi-purpose basis so that the needs of agriculture for irrigation water and the needs of towns and villages for drinking water will be jointly planned for and provided.

### Electricity

Arrangements have now been completed for the extension of the electrical distribution network in the urban areas to receive power from the Volta project when it comes on stream late in 1965. The implementation of this programme is the main activity in electrical development during 1965.

For the next two years no major extensions in traditional generating capacity are planned. When the Volta power displaces the present generating plants in the southern parts of the country these plants will be moved to the northern part and to areas in the south which are distant from the grid system. A plan has been drawn up for this relocation of oil-fired generating equipment. The electricity department is now in a position to make a substantial profit on its operations. It has therefore been decided to turn it into a regular public commercial corporation. This will also enable us to merge the Volta project with the other parts of the electrical system in the country. The integrated electrical network will be run by the proposed new Corporation.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

In 1963 Ghana's balance of payments position deteriorated again. Imports, which had been cut back in 1962, increased by almost 12 per cent while export earnings fell by about 5 per cent. The current account deficit of £G45·8 million in 1963 has only been exceeded once in the past, in 1961. It led directly to the drawing down of Ghana's external reserves by a total of nearly £G27·5 million in the year. The rest of the 1963 deficit totalling £G18·4 million represents an increase in Ghana's external liabilities which will have to be paid one way or another in subsequent years.

The increased imports in 1963 were mostly accounted for by increases in imports of raw materials and capital goods. Imports of consumer goods actually fell by more than £G5 million. In the ten months till the end of October, 1964, the balance of trade showed a substantial improvement. Imports were

9·3 per cent lower than their comparable level in 1963. Exports increased by 10·7 per cent. And the balance of trade changed from a deficit of £G14·1 million in the first 10 months in 1963 to a surplus of £G4·9 million in the comparable period of 1964.

While the seasonal trend suggests that the overall trade out-turn in 1964 will still be a deficit, this deficit will be much smaller than the £G21 million trade deficit of 1963. Taking into account the average deficit of £G25 million per annum on other current payments (for services like shipping, insurance, etc.) the balance of current transactions for 1964 as a whole is likely to show a deficit of £G25–30 million, i.e., at least one-third lower than the current deficit of 1963.

However within this overall improvement in the trade and payments situation in 1964 there was an unfavourable trend in the composition of imports. In the first half of 1964 imports of consumer goods, which had been successfully held back in 1963, were running at a considerably higher level than in the first half of 1963. On the other hand imports of capital goods and raw materials had fallen off. It cannot be said that the imports of consumer goods were enough even so to meet the potential demand in 1964. Shortages of various items were apparent throughout the year.

But the reduced share of capital goods and raw materials in 1964 imports had even more serious repercussions on the economy. On the one hand new investment in assets and facilities could not proceed as rapidly as in the previous year. On the other hand shortages of imported supplies interrupted the industrial economy and the transportation system at many points.

A particularly unfavourable aspect of this situation has been the waste of capital and the loss of potential output when major pieces of capital equipment have been unable to operate owing to the absence of small but vital spare parts. All sectors of the economy seem to exhibit this feature. The use of construction equipment in both the public and the private sectors has been considerably below optimum. Many industries have had periods of slowdown or even complete stoppage in production.

In 1965 increased imports of capital goods will be necessary to provide the means for the higher level of investment which is proposed in this Annual Plan. At the same time it will be the policy to allow an adequate volume of imports of raw materials and spare parts to enable economic activity to proceed at an increased tempo. In this situation the only way to avoid a further sharp deterioration in the balance of trade and payments is to hold down further the imports of consumer goods.

This difficult choice of policy can only be reconciled with the social objectives of the Government if a greater degree of discrimination is made in the treatment of the different categories of consumer goods. Import licensing policy will be so directed as to assure adequate supplies of the really basic consumer goods which contribute to the standard of living of the masses. The necessary savings will have to be found in a restriction of the importation of non-basic consumer goods.

Exports of cocoa during the 1963–64 season totalled about 430,000 tons, nearly 4 per cent higher than exports in the previous year. Earnings were also substantially improved, the f.o.b. value nearly reaching £G77 million, which is £G8 million more than in the previous year. A large proportion of the freight and insurance on the export of cocoa during 1963–64 also returned to Ghana through the Black Star Line and the State Insurance Corporation. Thus Ghana's total receipts in respect of the cocoa trade during 1963–64 was around £G80 million as against approximately £G70 million during 1962–63. Cocoa earnings in 1963–64 were in fact the highest since 1954–55. It is noticeable however that while in 1954–55 £G80 million was earned on the export of approximately 200,000 tons, in 1963–64 it took twice as much cocoa to earn the same revenue. This illustrates the deterioration of the terms of international trade from which Ghana has suffered now for five years.

In the coming season Ghana and other cocoa producing countries have joined together in an alliance designed to secure an improvement in the international cocoa market. The minimum price at which the members are willing to sell has been set at £190 per ton, and export quotas have been agreed in support of this price objective. It is expected that the average price of cocoa during 1965 will be appreciably higher than this minimum. Thus it is not unlikely that a further increase in earnings from cocoa exports can be expected during 1965. Exports of cocoa products should also reflect the coming into production of the cocoa processing factories in Tema and Takoradi.

While the timber trade has revived this year no significant expansion in the capacity of veneer and plywood mills has been undertaken during the past year. An increase in export earning from these items can therefore only come from a fuller utilisation of existing capacity through uninterrupted production at a higher level than last year.

The mineral products have shown a very uneven performance so far in 1964. Gold exports cannot be expected to show any significant increase even if an actual decrease does not take place following the running down of the Konongo mines. Manganese exports continue to lag and there has been no substantial increase in the exports of bauxite.

Taken as a whole, the export performance during 1964 falls substantially short of the targets of the Seven-Year Plan. During 1965 therefore, special measures are necessary to stimulate exports of Ghanaian products. A study is already under way to find out the best methods of promoting timber exports. Efforts will have to be made by the managements of the manganese and bauxite enterprises to secure expanded markets. The production of diamonds by the companies is likely to show a further increase but the output of African diamond diggers remains far below the previous high levels attained in 1961.

# STRUCTURE OF EXPORTS

Values in £G'000

| Commodity | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | *Jan.–Sept.* 1963 | *Jan.–Sept.* 1964 | *Percentage Change* 1964/1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoa Beans | 69,274·2 | 67,022·8 | 68,097·0 | 56,638·3 | 61,460·6 | + 8·5 |
| Cocoa Products | 1,455·0 | 3,744·5 | 3,643·2 | 2,738·5 | 3,325·9 | + 21·4 |
| Total Cocoa | 70,729·2 | 70,767·3 | 71,740·2 | 59,376·8 | 64,786·5 | + 9·1 |
| Timber Logs | 9,065·0 | 5,803·0 | 7,276·0 | 5,304·0 | 6,384·0 | + 20·4 |
| Timber Sawn | 6,204·2 | 6,434·7 | 5,806·0 | 4,375·0 | 4,681·0 | + 7·0 |
| Veneer and Plywood | 323·0 | 812·0 | 844·0 | 625·0 | 672·7 | + 7·6 |
| Total Timber | 15,592·2 | 13,049·7 | 13,926·0 | 10,304·0 | 11,737·7 | + 13·9 |
| Bauxite | 463·8 | 674·6 | 486·9 | 367·8 | 439·5 | + 19·5 |
| Manganese | 6,025·0 | 5,500·6 | 4,015·8 | 3,016·0 | 2,955·1 | — 2·0 |
| Diamond | 7,148·5 | 7,424·3 | 3,327·3 | 2,497·0 | 5,085·4 | + 103·7 |
| Gold | 10,749·6 | 11,253·8 | 11,288·3 | 8,315·0 | 7,791·9 | — 6·3 |
| Total Minerals | 24,386·9 | 24,853·3 | 19,118·3 | 14,195·8 | 16,271·9 | + 14·6 |
| Kola Nuts | 1,040·9 | 1,428·5 | 855·8 | 784·3 | 248·0 | — 68·4 |
| Coffee | 213·1 | 422·6 | 257·6 | 241·5 | 695·1 | + 187·8 |

## STRUCTURE OF IMPORTS

### i. Value of Imports

£G million

| Item | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1963 (Jan.-Sept.) | 1964 Jan.–Sept.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Consumer Goods .. | 70·6 | 56·7 | 51·4 | 32·9 | 31·3 |
| 2. Raw Materials and Chemicals .. .. .. | 39·5 | 33·0 | 39·5 | 21·7 | 23·5 |
| 3. Capital Goods and Transport Equipment .. | 26·7 | 21·3 | 32·2 | 27·1 | 23·6 |
| 4. Fuel .. .. .. | 6·0 | 6·5 | 7·2 | 6·3 | 5·6 |
| Total .. .. | 142·8 | 117·5 | 130·3 | 88·0 | 84·0 |

### ii. Percentage Distribution of Imports

| Item | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1963 (Jan.–Sept.) | 1964 (Jan.–Sept.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| 1. Consumer Goods .. | 49·4 | 47·9 | 39·4 | 37·4 | 37·3 |
| 2. Raw Materials and Chemicals .. .. | 27·7 | 28·3 | 30·4 | 24·7 | 28·0 |
| 3. Capital Goods and Transport Equipment .. | 18·7 | 18·2 | 24·7 | 30·8 | 28·1 |
| 4. Fuel .. | 4·2 | 5·6 | 5·5 | 7·1 | 6·6 |
| Total . | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100.0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

## FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY

To support the policy of re-expansion adopted for the coming year, Government expenditures must necessarily increase. Personal incomes must also be expected to rise. And credit policy must remain liberalised on a selective basis. On the other hand the deficit on the Government Budget is already large and increasingly difficult to finance. The prospective balance of payments situation does not allow of any increase in the importation of consumer goods. And care must be taken to keep the domestic inflationary pressures under control.

The balance between these opposing forces in economic policy is bound to remain very delicate throughout the year. The principal preoccupation of economic management during 1965 must be to preserve this balance while allowing the nation to resume its progress.

## Fiscal Policy

In the last ten years the balance on the Government's budget has changed from a surplus of £G35 million in 1954-55 to a deficit which has been running at over £G50 million per year in the last three years. Expenditure on both capital and current items has tended to grow every year. But since 1960 the rate of growth in Government consumption expenditure has far exceeded the rate of growth of capital expenditure. Thus an increasing share of the deficit on the budget has been accounted for by increased recurrent expenditure.

In the first ten months of the financial year 1963–64 payments under the recurrent budget totalled £G63·3 million, i.e., £G5 million higher than payments in the comparable period of the 1962–63 financial year. This increase of nearly 10 per cent in recurrent expenditre must be set against an increase in payments on development items during the same period which amounted to £G1·1 million or about 3 per cent more than the 1962–63 level.

The real deficit on the Government budget considerably exceeds these shown on the cash budget. Since 1961 an increasing amount of development has been financed on credit and the real investment so financed is not shown in the budget accounts. The increase in Government's recurrent expenditure since 1960 has mostly gone on social services and general administration and towards meeting the deficits of public corporations and institutions. Social services especially education and health have also accounted for an increasing share of expenditure in the development budget although investment on the economic services have also gone up substantially.

The expenditure estimates for 1965 show a total of £G95 million on recurrent items and £G55·1 million on capital items, counting only cash payments. This represents an increase of £G15·1 million or 11 per cent on the estimated expenditure during the past financial year.

Government revenue has been relatively stagnant in the face of these rapid increases in expenditure. Receipts in 1962–63 were still around the £G80 million mark that was first reached as far back as 1954–55. This stagnation in Government revenue reflects directly the poor state in which the cocoa market has been during the 1960s. Income taxes and taxes on consumption, especially import duties, have increased very rapidly and more especially since the commuting of the compulsory savings scheme into an equivalent tax last year. In the first twelve months of the financial year 1963–64, the yield on income tax, at £G22 million, was many times greater than the £G10·4 million collected during the comparable period for 1962–63. Owing to the successful marketing policy of the cocoa authorities during the past season the yield of cocoa duty improved from £G12·5 million in 1962–63 to £G16·2 million in 1963–64.

In 1965 it is possible that cocoa duty should further increase and that the yield of income tax and other items should also go up slightly if the present rates are maintained. But the prospective deficit, with the increase in Government expenditures on both current and capital items proposed, can be expected to be larger than in 1963–64. The method used for covering this deficit will determine whether the impact of the budget on the economy will tend to promote or hinder stability.

The financing of Government budgetary deficits has gone through three phases. In the first period up till 1961 deficits were met by running down external reserves. This meant that the surplus resources that were consumed could always be obtained through imports where domestic supplies were inadequate.

In the period between 1961 and 1964 Government's deficits have been covered by relatively short-term borrowing from both domestic and external sources. Domestically the issue of treasury bills has increased from £G5 million at the end of 1960 to £G45·8 million at the end of September, 1964. Ways and means advances have become an important source of short-term financing. Externally the Government's loan liabilities have increased to a present total of £G101·4 million. Most of these foreign debts are repayable over short periods, in many cases before the asset in respect of which the loan has been taken can begin to make a contribution to the national income.

The use of short-term domestic borrowing has added to the total money demand. To the extent that local supplies of goods and services can be extended to meet the increased demand, this form of deficit financing can be a stimulus to economic development. As we have seen, however, domestic supplies of goods, especially of food and housing, have not kept pace with the growth in demand. The method of financing budgetary deficits by treasury bills and ways and means advances has therefore tended to add to the inflationary pressures within the economy. To the extent that the expenditure of these domestically raised funds has gone on imported goods then the recent methods of financing have also added to the deficit on the balance of payments. It is apparent therefore that the resources that can be raised through further issues of treasury bills and other short-term internal loans should be strictly limited during any given year to the amounts that can be absorbed by the economy without excessive pressure on the balance of payments and on the level of prices.

The relatively short-term nature of most of the Government's external borrowing, usually in the form of contractor finance and export credits, has meant that these loans have afforded only a very temporary measure of relief. During the coming financial year alone £G12 million will have to be found for repaying some of these loans plus interest. This means that the relief obtained for both the budgetary and the external payments position through these credits has lasted well under three years.

The method of financing the budgetary deficit is therefore now moving into its third phase: the phase where both domestic and external loans are raised on a long-term basis and are backed up by real savings. The National Development Bond scheme raised a total of £G9 million before it was stopped. Recent issues of Government stock have contributed another £G29 million. More such long-term borrowing from domestic savers is needed if the internal contribution to the covering of the budget deficit in the future is not to be inflationary.

Externally, as has been indicated in connection with a large number of projects especially in housing, roads and education, the efforts of Government during the coming year will be concentrated on raising very long-term credits before these projects are allowed to start. So far the only really long-term credits obtained by Ghana have been the D.M. 20 million loan from the West German Government for the Tefle Bridge (Lower Volta) and the loans totalling £G35 million which were obtained in connection with the Volta River Project.

The sources of long-term financing, both from individual foreign Governments and from international agencies, will be more intensively explored in this and subsequent years for the financing of development projects in Ghana.

Two sources of financing which are as yet not making an adequate contribution to the Budget are (*a*) the operations of public enterprises and the (*b*) amortisation of the investment already made in these enterprises by Government. As indicated in previous sections, the 1965 budget will have to carry large initial losses for a number of industries and farms now under construction. But many older enterprises also continue to require subvention at a stage when they ought to have started making a contribution to the budget from their trading profits. Among the established enterprises to which large payments will be made during 1965 are Ghana Airways and the State Mining Corporation. Many of the other established state industrial enterprises will barely get by without a subvention. The rate of profit being returned by the Ghana National Trading Corporation is, in relation to the turnover of that Corporation, still quite modest.

It ought to be expected that by now Government will receive capital repayments out of the amortisation provisions made in the accounts of the established state enterprises. But this contribution is not yet forthcoming. In the re-organisation of the state enterprises during 1965, it will be one of the principal aims to ensure that accounting is done in such a way as to include a proper provision of depreciation, and that these depreciation funds are paid into a capital account to be used in financing further development work.

## Monetary Policy

The Bank of Ghana has taken powers to control credit. In order to support the policy of re-expansion in 1965, the credit policy of the Bank of Ghana should be expansionary in its overall approach. But in order to avoid adding excessively to the balance of payments and inflationary pressures, this liberalisation of credit policy will continue to be very selective. Those activities, like new investment in industrial and agricultural capacity, that are accorded priority in the economic policy for this second year of the Plan will be accorded specially favourable treatment in the granting of credit facilities.

Monetary policy during 1965 also has to make a start on stimulating personal savings through more positive measure of encouragement.

BUDGET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

| | 1954-55<br>£G<br>*million* | 1960-63<br>£G<br>*million* | 1961-62*<br>£G<br>*million* | 1962-63<br>£G<br>*million* | 1963-64†<br>£G<br>*million* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 80·9 | 83·4 | 97·2 | 84·6 | 122·6 |
| Recurrent Expenditure | 32·7 | 70·3 | 97·7 | 83·3 | 108·8 |
| Balance | 48·2 | 13·1 | -0·5 | 1·3 | 13·8 |
| Development Expenditure | 15·0 | 43·4 | 57·1 | 50·9 | 51·5 |
| Budget Surplus or Deficit | +33·2 | -30·2 | -57·6 | -49·6 | -37·8 |

*Covers 15 months—July, 1961 to September, 1962.

†Relates to the period October, 1963 to September, 1964.

APPENDIX 1

## STATE FARMS CORPORATION. PRODUCTION TARGETS AND COST ESTIMATES

| Station | Acreage | | | Crop | *Quantity in tons (Estimated)* | | *Value in £G (Estimated)* | | *Labour* | | *Budget Cash Outlay* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1963–64 | 1965 *Target* | *Total* | | 1963–64 | 1965 | 1963–64 | 1965 | 1963–64 | 1965 *Targets* | 1963–64 | 1965 *Development* | 1965 *Running* | 1965 *Total* |
| **UPPER REGION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Zuarungu District*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navrongo | 450 | 650 | 1,100 | Groundnut | 73·6 | 180 | 4,416 | 10,800 | 209 | 274 | 62,805 | 8,200 | 35,000 | 43,200 |
| | | | | Kenaf | 32·7 | .80 | 3,662 | 8,960 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cotton | 8·1 | 20 | 1,814 | 4,480 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cashew | | — | — | — | | | | | | |
| Tilli | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | Groundnut | 54 | 108 | 3,240 | 6,480 | 50 | 100 | | 6,400 | 14,500 | 20,900 |
| | | | | Cotton | 25 | 50 | 5,600 | 11,200 | | | | | | |
| Tono | 750 | 750 | 1,500 | Groundnut | 180 | 360 | 10,800 | 21,600 | 129 | 200 | | 6,100 | 28,000 | 34,100 |
| | | | | Cotton | 25 | 50 | 5,600 | 11,200 | | | | | | |
| ***Babille-Lisa District*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babille-Lisa | 500 | 1,500 | 2,000 | Groundnut | 90 | 360 | 5,400 | 21,600 | 169 | 200 | 78,014 | 6,900 | 32,500 | 39,400 |
| | | | | Rice | 125 | 500 | 10,500 | 4,200 | | | | | | |
| Tumu | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | Groundnut | 90 | 180 | 5,400 | 10,800 | 147 | 200 | | 4,800 | 26,500 | 31,300 |
| | | | | Cotton | 25 | 50 | 3,600 | 11,200 | | | | | | |
| Wa | 750 | 250 | 1,000 | Cotton | 37·5 | 50 | 8,400 | 11,200 | | 100 | | 2,800 | 29,800 | 32,600 |
| | | | | Yam | 1,800 | 2,400 | 34,200 | 45,600 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2,700 | 3,400 | 6,100 | | 2,360·9 | 3,978 | 86,232 | 146,520 | 575 | 874 | 140,909 | 29,100 | 138,300 | 167,400 |
| **NORTHERN REGION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nyankpala | 950 | 100 | 1,050 | Maize | 177·7 | 200 | 4,442 | 5,000 | 110 | 187 | 32,501 | 2,300 | 28,000 | 30,300 |
| | | | | Groundnut | 126 | 140 | 7,560 | 8,400 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rice | 55 | 62 | 4,687 | 5,208 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cotton | 9 | 10 | 2,016 | 2,240 | | | | | | |
| ***Salaga District*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kitanga-Massaka | 540 | 660 | 1,200 | Rice | 186·6 | 560 | 15,674 | 47,040 | 234 | 300 | 109,103 | 18,000 | 41,100 | 59,100 |
| | | | | Cotton | 16·6 | 50 | 3,718 | 11,200 | | | | | | |
| ***Tamale District*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minima | 230 | 120 | 350 | Groundnut | 75 | 115 | 4,530 | 6,900 | 99 | 59 | 50,665 | 3,000 | 8,000 | 11,000 |
| Walewale | 470 | 530 | 1,000 | Groundnut | 159·8 | 340 | — | 20,400 | 72 | 100 | — | 5,000 | 16,000 | 21,000 |
| Malzeri-Zambu | 540 | 660 | 1,200 | Maize | 45 | 100 | 1,125 | 2,500 | 110 | 187 | 20,814 | 5,800 | 27,300 | 33,100 |
| | | | | Groundnut | 153 | 340 | 9,180 | 20,400 | | | | | | |

## STATE FARMS CORPORATION, PRODUCTION TARGETS AND COST ESTIMATES

APPENDIX 1

| Station | Acreage |  |  | Crop | Quantity in tons (Estimated) |  | Value in £G (Estimated) |  | Labour |  | Budget Cash Outlay |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1963–64 | 1965 Target | Total |  | 1963–64 | 1965 | 1963–64 | 1965 | 1963–64 | 1965 Targets | 1963–64 | 1965 Develop-ment | 1965 Running | Total |
| Damongo .. | 300 | 300 | 600 | Tobacco | 65 | 130 | 21,450 | 42,900 | 207 | 200 | 42,892 | 1,000 | 30,400 | 31,400 |
|  |  |  |  | Groundnuts | 90 | 180 | 5,400 | 10,800 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total .. | 3,030 | 2,370 | 5,400 |  | 1149·7 | 2,227 | 79,782 | 182,988 | 832 | 1,033 | 255,975 | 35,100 | 150,800 | 185,900 |
| BRONG AHAFO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Atebubu District* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atebubu .. | 1,000 | 1,300 | 2,300 | Rice .. | 395·5 | 900 | 33,054 | 75,600 | 420 | 500 | 107,470 | 19,400 | 71,000* | 90,400 |
|  |  |  |  | Groundnuts | 73·7 | 170 | 4,422 | 10,200 |  | 200 |  | 21,400 | 46,600 | 68,000 |
| Kwame-Danso | 250 | 1,750 | 2,000 | Rice .. | 125 | 1,000 | 10,500 | 84,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Wenchi District* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wenchi .. | 1,100 | 200 | 1,300 | Maize .. | 254 | 280 | 6,350 | 7,000 | 189 | 225 | 69,622 | 14,500 | 45,500 | 60,000 |
|  |  |  |  | Yam .. | 455 | 500 | 8,645 | 9,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chiranda .. | 200 | 800 | 1,000 | Rice .. | 100 | 500 | 8,400 | 42,000 | 68 | 200 |  | 9,200 | 29,200 | 38,400 |
| Kintampo .. | 100 | 100 | 200 | Yam .. | 250 | 500 | 4,750 | 9,500 | 28 | 70 |  | 4,600 | 4,400 | 17,000 |
|  |  |  |  | Cotton | 5 | 10 | 1,120 | 2,240 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Sunyani District* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunyani .. | 100 | 550 | 650 | Maize .. | 43 | 280 | 1,075 | 7,000 | 39 | 75 | 46,485 | 4,400 | 12,400 | 16,800 |
|  |  |  |  | Cowpeas | 8·1 | 53 | 486 | 3,180 |  |  |  | 200 | 4,100 | 4,300 |
| Kenyasi | 150 |  | 150 | Oilpalm |  | — | – | — | 30 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| Wamfie | 36 | 100 | 136 | Cocoa | 2·4 | 9 | 241 | 903 | 35 | 27 |  |  | 3,800 | 3,800 |
| Goaso | 45 | 100 | 145 | Cocoa | 3·4 | 11 | 341 | 1,104 | 37 | 29 |  |  | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Banko | 220 | 280 | 500 | Maize .. | 106 | 240 | 2,650 | 6,000 | 44 | 100 |  | 4,000 | 20,000 | 24,000 |
| Total .. | 3,201 | 5,180 | 8,381 |  | 1,821·1 | 4,453 | 82,034 | 258,227 | 890 | 1,456 | 223,577 | 77,700 | 249,000 | 326,700 |
| ASHANTI REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ejura District | 1,600 | 1,600 | 3,200 | Fibre .. | 300 | 1,500 | 33,600 | 168,000 | 222 | 875 | 106,539 | 96,000 | 112,000 | 205,000 |
|  |  |  |  | Tobacco | 54·5 | 82 | 18,312 | 27,552 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Yam .. | 301·5 | 450 | 5,728 | 8,550 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57,640 | 202,102 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## STATE FARMS CORPORATION. PRODUCTION TARGETS AND COST ESTIMATES

*APPENDIX I contd.*

| *Station* | *Acreage* | | | *Crop* | *Quantity in tons (Estimated)* | | *Value in £G (Estimated)* | | *Labour* | | *Budget Cash Outlay* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | *1965* | | |
| | 1963–64 | 1965 *Target* | *Total* | | 1963–64 | 1965 | 1963–64 | 1965 | 1963–64 | 1965 *Target* | 1963–64 | *Develop-ment* | *Running* | *Total* |
| *Mampong District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mampong | 210 | 240 | 450 | Maize | 116 | 134 | 2,900 | 2,350 | — | 125 | | 10,700 | 17,000 | 27,700 |
| | | | | Potato | 186·6 | 400 | 13,995 | 30,000 | | | | | | |
| Amoamong | 50 | 300 | 350 | Tobacco | 9·4 | 66 | 3,458 | 22,176 | 73 | 75 | | 12,100 | 9,400 | 21,500 |
| | | | | Maize | 15·1 | 106 | 377 | 2,650 | | | | | | |
| Faamang | | 500 | 500 | Cotton | | 50 | | 11,200 | | 100 | | 3,500 | 13,500 | 17,000 |
| Anansu | 140 | 160 | 300 | Potato | 280 | 600 | 21,000 | 45,000 | 75 | 150 | 75,568 | 17,400 | 20,200 | 37,600 |
| Busomkyekye | 300 | 500 | 800 | Maize | 120 | 320 | 3,000 | 8,000 | 96 | 125 | | 12,400 | 17,600 | 30,000 |
| | | | | Potato | 150 | 400 | 11,250 | 3,000 | | | | | | |
| Adidwan | 130 | 370 | 500 | Maize | 67·6 | 260 | 1,690 | 6,500 | 35 | 50 | | 2,000 | 7,800 | 9,800 |
| Juaso | 61 | 600 | 661 | Cola | 1·4 | 16 | 140 | 1,006 | 108 | 125 | 28,353 | 5,800 | 17,000 | 22,800 |
| | | | | Oilpalm | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agogo | 270 | 730 | 1,000 | Maize | 94·5 | 350 | 2,362 | 8,750 | 46 | 100 | | 16,200 | 14,500 | 30,700 |
| *Kumasi District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akrokeri | 313 | 627 | 940 | Maize | 53·6 | 161 | 1,340 | 4,025 | 49 | 100 | | 6,500 | 12,700 | 19,200 |
| | | | | Cowpeas | 16·6 | 50 | 996 | 3,000 | | | | | | |
| Akwanserem | 480 | 320 | 800 | Maize | 96·6 | 161 | 2,145 | 4,025 | 47 | 50 | | 7,100 | 6,700 | 13,800 |
| | | | | Kola | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juaben | 80 | 100 | 180 | Maize | 22 | 50 | 550 | 1,250 | | 36 | 57,887 | 2,300 | 6,100 | 8,400 |
| | | | | Kola | | | | — | | | | | | |
| Jamasi | 72 | 100 | 172 | Cocoa | 7·5 | 18 | 751 | 1,840 | 33 | 35 | | | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| Poano | 90 | 100 | 190 | Cocoa | 11·4 | 24 | 1,142 | 2,420 | 40 | 38 | | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Fumso | 278 | 100 | 378 | Cocoa | 29·4 | 40 | 2,946 | 4,010 | 56 | 76 | | | 9,600 | 9,600 |
| Total .. | 4,074 | 6,347 | 8,760 | | 1,847 | 4,738 | 121,980 | 353,198 | 726 | 1,835 | 239,994 | 170,000 | 242,200 | 412,200 |
| VOLTA REGION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Kpeve District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abutia .. | 100 | 400 | 500 | Cotton | 10 | 50 | 1,002 | 11,200 | | 100 | | 7,700 | 12,000 | 19,700 |
| Asikuma .. | 200 | 300 | 500 | Citrus .. | — | — | — | | 47 | 80 | 77,170 | 7,600 | 11,600 | 19,200 |
| | — | | — | Maize .. | 36 | 90 | 900 | 2,250 | | | | | | |
| Ohawu .. | 200 | | 200 | Tobacco | 80 | 80 | 26,400 | 26,400 | 102 | 100 | | 10,400 | 12,000 | 22,400 |
| *Krachi District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kete Krachi | 37 | 463 | 500 | Yams .. | 170 | 2,300 | 3,234 | 43,700 | 98 | 100 | 43,645 | 24,400 | 12,000 | 36,000 |
| Nkwanta .. | 60 | 140 | 200 | Yam .. | 285 | 950 | 5,415 | 18,050 | 65 | 50 | 102,114 | 9,400 | 6,000 | 15,400 |
| Chinderi .. | 116 | 84 | 200 | Yams .. | 551 | 950 | 10,469 | 18,050 | 66 | 50 | — | 11,400 | 6,400 | 17,400 |
| **Total** .. | 713 | 1,387 | 2,100 | | 1,132.0 | 4,420 | 47,420 | 119,650 | 378 | 480 | 183,649 | 70,900 | 60,000 | 130,100 |

# STATE FARMS CORPORATION, PRODUCTION TARGETS AND COST ESTIMATES

*APPENDIX* 1—*contd.*

| *Station* | *Acreage* | | | *Crop* | *Quantity in tons (Estimated)* | | *Value in £G (Estimated)* | | *Labour* | | *Budget Cash Outlay* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1963–64 | 1965 *Target* | *Total* | | 1963–64 | 1965 | 1963–64 | 1965 | 1963–64 | 1965 *Target* | 1963–64 | 1965 *Develop-ment* | *Running* | *Total* |
| *Accra District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nsawam | 500 | 100 | 600 | Tobacco | 70·14 | 84 | 23,553 | 27,720 | 264 | 334 | 43,645 | 25,500 | 40,000 | 65,500 |
| | | | | Pineapple | 1,000 | 1,200 | 28,000 | 33,600 | | | 102,114 | | | |
| Dawhenya | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | Rice | 275 | 550 | 23,100 | 46,200 | 196 | 296 | — | 24,900 | 35,500 | 60,400 |
| Madina | 120 | — | 120 | Pepper | 7,200 lb. | 7,200lb. | 450 | 450 | 6 | — | 37,651 | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total | 1,120 | 600 | 1,720 | | | 1,837 | 75,103 | 107,970 | 466 | 630 | 183,410 | 50,400 | 80,500 | 130,900 |
| EASTERN REGION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kwamoso | 1,200 | 300 | 1,500 | Oilpalm | | | | | 215 | 200 | 17,512 | 7,200 | 26,700 | 33,900 |
| *Koforidua District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oyoko | 80 | | 80 | Cocoa | 21 | 21 | 2,108 | 2,108 | 12 | 16 | 98,028 | — | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Akwadum | 50 | | 50 | Cocoa | 13·4 | 13·4 | 1,345 | 1,345 | 13 | 10 | | | 1 200 | 1,200 |
| Aprinso | 120 | 80 | 200 | Pepper | 43 tons | 71 tons | 6,000 | 10,000 | 40 | 100 | | 1,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| Huhunya | 200 | 250 | 450 | Tobacco | 39·5 tons | 89 | 13,292 | 29,904 | 160 | 150 | | 9,500 | 22,700 | 32,200 |
| | | | | Oilpalm | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budu | 100 | 1,250 | 1,350 | Oilpalm | | | | | 71 | 100 | | 3,500 | 33,000 | 36,500 |
| *Bunsu District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bunso | 332 | 100 | 432 | | | | | | | | 118,364 | | | |
| | | | | Cocoa | 49·9 | 65 | 5,010 | 6,526 | 80 | 87 | | 100 | 10,700 | 10,800 |
| Begoro | 100 | 900 | 1,000 | Oilpalm | | | | | 34 | 100 | | 4,000 | 27,000 | 31,000 |
| | | | | Plantain | 10 | 100 | 100 | 1,000 | | | | | | |
| Apedwa | 235 | 100 | 335 | Cocoa | 26 | 36 | 2,600 | 3,700 | | | | 600 | 4,700 | 5,300 |
| Tetteh | 67 | 133 | 200 | Cola | | | | — | 35 | 40 | | 2,600 | 4,800 | 7,400 |
| | | | | Plantain | 100·5 | 300 | 1,005 | 3,000 | | | | | | |
| Afiesa | 205 | 295 | 500 | Cola | | | | — | 32 | 100 | | 3,800 | 16,000 | 19,800 |
| | | | | Maize | 75·6 | 160 | 1,640 | 4,000 | | | | | | |

## STATE FARMS CORPORATION. PRODUCTION TARGETS AND COST ESTIMATES

*APPENDIX I—contd.*

| Station | Acreage | | | Crop | Quantity in tons (Estimated) | | Value in £G (Estimated) | | Labour | | Budget Cash Outlay | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1965 | | | | | | | | 1965 | | 1965 | | |
| | 1963-64 | Additional | Total | | 1963-64 | 1965 | 1963-64 | 1965 | 1963-64 | Targets | 1963-64 | Development | Running | Total |
| *Mpraeso District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pepease Nkwatia. | 45 | 655 | 700 | Maize | 10·3 | 160 | 275 | 4,000 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Potato | 57·9 | 900 | 4,342 | 67,500 | 327 | 280 | 29,857 | 10,300 | 43,000 | 53,300 |
| | | | | Shallots | 19·2 | 300 | 1,728 | 27,000 | | | | | | |
| Topease | 100 | 700 | 800 | Maize | 12·5 | 100 | 312.10 | 2,500 | 219 | 180 | | 4,200 | 44,400 | 48,600 |
| *Bieni District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bieni | 186 | — | 186 | Cocoa | 48 | 48 | 4,810 | 4,810 | 46 | 37 | | | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| Kusi | 370 | 630 | 1,000 | Oilpalm | — | — | — | — | | 100 | | 2,700 | 25,800 | 20,000 |
| | | | | Maize | 111 | 300 | 2,775 | 7,500 | | | | | | |
| Morikrom | 240 | 760 | 1,000 | Oilpalm | — | — | — | — | | 100 | 74,414 | 4,200 | 31,800 | 36,000 |
| | | | | Maize | 72 | 300 | 1,800 | 7,500 | 129 | | | | | |
| Asikuma | 290 | 210 | 500 | Oilpalm | — | — | — | — | | 100 | | 600 | 15,000 | 15,600 |
| | | | | Maize | 87 | 150 | 2,175 | 3,750 | 56 | | | | | |
| Asamankese | 122 | — | 122 | Cocoa | 36 | 36 | 3,614 | 3,614 | 40 | 24 | | | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Total | 4,042 | 6,363 | 10,405 | | 823 | 3,149 | 54,931 | 189,757 | 1,643 | 1,724 | 338,175 | 54,300 | 321,200 | 375,500 |
| **CENTRAL REGION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Essakyir | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 | Coconut | | | | | 192 | 200 | | 12,200 | 28,000 | 40,200 |
| Asuansi | 448 | 200 | 648 | Coconut | — | — | 210 | — | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cocoa | — | — | 216 | — | 80 | 100 | 63,996 | 5,300 | 13,000 | 18,300 |
| | | | | Oilpalm | — | — | 144 | — | | | | | | |
| | | | | Oranges | — | — | 4,480 | — | | | | | | |
| Total | 948 | 1,200 | 2,148 | | | | 5,050 | | 272 | 300 | 63,996 | 17,500 | 41,000 | 58,500 |
| **WESTERN REGION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prestea | 6,483 | 2,000 | 8,483 | Oilpalm | — | — | — | — | 1,164 | 1,200 | — | 80,000 | 141,000 | 221,000 |
| Subri | 250 | 2,250 | 2,500 | Banana | — | — | — | — | 296 | 100 | — | 32,800 | 89,200 | 122,000 |
| Sese | 1,200 | — | 1,200 | Oilpalm | — | — | — | — | 270 | 230 | — | — | 172,000 | 172,000 |

## STATE FARMS CORPORATION TARGETS AND COST ESTIMATES

*APPENDIX* 1—*contd.*

| *Station* | *Acreage* | | | *Crop* | *Quantity in tons (Estimated)* | | *Value in £G (Estimated)* | | *Labour* | | *Budget Cash Outlay* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1963–64 | 1965 *Target* | *Total* | | 1963–64 | 1965 | 1963–64 | 1965 | 1963–64 | 1965 *Targets* | 1963–64 | 1965 *Development* | 1965 *Running* | *Total* |
| Abura | 6,000 | 6,000 | 12,000 | Rubber | | | | | 1,510 | 2,400 | 178,310 | 160,000 | | 160,000 |
| Nsuaem | 500 | 2,000 | 2,500 | Rubber | | | | | | 800 | 67,059 | 73,000 | 39,500 | 112,500 |
| Avrebo | 500 | 2,000 | 2,500 | Rubber | | | | | 169 | 500 | 24,245 | 73,000 | 18,100 | 91,100 |
| Dixcove | 2,214 | | 2,214 | Rubber | | | | | 337 | 443 | 79,590 | | 48,000 | 48,000 |
| Nkroful | | 2,000 | 2,000 | Rubber | | | | | | 400 | | 30,000 | 43,000 | 73,000 |
| Agona Junction | 350 | 370 | 720 | Citrus | | | | | 73 | 400 | | 6,00 | 15,000 | 21,000 |
| | 17,497 | 16,620 | 34,117 | | | | | | 3,819 | 6,473 | 349,204 | 454,800 | 565,800 | 1,020,600 |

### SUMMARY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UPPER | 2,700 | 3,400 | 6,100 | | 2,306 | 3,978 | 86,232 | 146,520 | 575 | 874 | 140,909 | 29,100 | 138,300 | 167,400 |
| NORTHERN | 3,030 | 2,370 | 5,400 | | 1,149 | 2,227 | 79,782 | 182,988 | 832 | 1,033 | 255,975 | 35,100 | 150,800 | 185,900 |
| BRONG-AHAFO | 3,201 | 5,180 | 8,381 | | 1,821 | 4,453 | 82,034 | 258,227 | 890 | 1,456 | 223,577 | 77,700 | 249,000 | 326,700 |
| ASHANTI | 4,074 | 6,347 | 9,521 | | 1,827 | 5,238 | 124,482 | 363,548 | 880 | 2,060 | 263,347 | 192,000 | 273,700 | 465,700 |
| ACCRA | 1,120 | 600 | 1,720 | | 1,837 | 75,103 | 107,970 | 466 | 630 | 183,410 | 183,410 | 50,400 | 80,500 | 130,900 |
| VOLTA | 713 | 1,387 | 2,100 | | 1,132 | 4,420 | 47,420 | 119,650 | 378 | 480 | 183,649 | 70,900 | 60,000 | 130,900 |
| EASTERN | 4,042 | 6,363 | 10,405 | | 823 | 3,149 | 54,931 | 189,757 | 1,643 | 1,724 | 338,175 | 54,300 | 321,200 | 375,500 |
| CENTRAL | 849 | 1,200 | 2,148 | | | | 5,050 | | 272 | 300 | 63,996 | 17,500 | 41,000 | 58,500 |
| WESTERN | 17,497 | 16,620 | 34,117 | | | | | | 3,819 | 6,473 | 349,204 | 454,800 | 565,800 | 1,020,600 |
| Grand Total | 37,325 | 43,467 | 79,892 | | 10,949 | 98,568 | 587,901 | 1,259,156 | 9,919 | 197,810 | 2,002,242 | 981,800 | 1,880,300 | 2,862,100 |

## Crop Unit Prices
### (Based on 1964 Prices)

| *Crop* | *Price per Ton* £G |
|---|---|
| Groundnuts | 60 |
| Cotton | 224 |
| Rice | 84 |
| Yams | 19 |
| Maize | 25 |
| Tobacco | 336 |
| Cowpeas | 60 |
| Lobata | 12 |
| Potatoes | 75 |

## WORKERS BRIGADE: AGRICULTURAL WING

*APPENDIX 2*

| *Farms* | *Acreage*<br>1963/64 | *Target*<br>1965 | *Total* | *Labou* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EASTERN REGION | | | | |
| 1. Omankorpe | 154 | 346 | 500 | 397 |
| 2. Nungua East | 134·5 | 365·5 | 500 | 401 |
| 3. Koforidua | 70 | 330 | 400 | 226 |
| 4. Kwahu Tafo | 240 | 160 | 400 | 225 |
| 5. New Tafo .. | 188 | 12 | 200 | 241 |
| 6. Somanya .. | 728·5 | 271·5 | 1,000 | 247 |
| | 1,515 | 1,485 | 3,000 | 1,737 |
| CENTRAL REGION | | | | |
| 7. Apam .. | 252 | 248 | 500 | 241 |
| 8. Abakrampa | 48 | 12 | 60 | 78 |
| 9. Esiem .. | 203·5 | 296·5 | 500 | 183 |
| 10. Winneba .. | 113 | — | 113 | 87 |
| 11. Assin Bereku | 130·5 | 269·5 | 400 | 218 |
| 12. Gomoa Denkyira | 27 | 173 | 200 | 200 |
| | 774 | 999 | 1,773 | 1,007 |
| WESTERN REGION | | | | |
| 13. Anagye | 40 | — | 40 | 98 |
| 14. Ainyinasi | 123·5 | 276·5 | 400 | 511 |
| 15. Mpataba | 113 | 287 | 400 | 200 |
| 16. Tarkwa | 57·5 | — | 57·5 | 32 |
| 17. Boinzan | 60 | 140 | 200 | 200 |
| 18. Kojina | 100 | 300 | 400 | 200 |
| 19. Futta | 110 | 90 | 200 | 200 |
| 20. Asanwinso | 700 | 300 | 1,000 | 641 |
| | 1,304 | 1,393·5 | 2,697·5 | 2,082 |
| ASHANTI REGION | | | | |
| 21. Jachie | 442 | 158 | 600 | 355 |
| 22. Effiduasi | 326 | 274 | 600 | 417 |
| 23. Ejura | 1,043 | 1 | 1,044 | 384 |
| 24. Attebubu Site 1 | 395 | 205 | 600 | 294 |
| 25. Attebubu Site 2 .. | 290 | 210 | 500 | 240 |
| 26. Kwamang .. | 275·5 | 124·5 | 400 | 378 |
| 27. Sekodumasi | 246 | 254 | 500 | 206 |
| 28. Asempaneye | 80 | 120 | 200 | 200 |
| | 3,097·5 | 1,346·5 | 4,444 | 2,474 |

## WORKERS BRIGADE: AGRICULTURAL WING

*APPENDIX 2—contd.*

| *Farms* | Acreage 1963/64 | Acreage *Target* 1965 | *Total* | *Labour* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Brong-Ahafo Region** | | | | |
| 29. Sunyani | 225 | 275 | 500 | 229 |
| 30. Techiman | 320 | 680 | 1,000 | 382 |
| | 545 | 955 | 1,500 | 611 |
| **Northern Region** | | | | |
| 31. Damongo | 1,565 | 435 | 2,000 | 389 |
| 32. Zuo | 158 | 242 | 400 | 227 |
| 33. Walewale | 180 | 320 | 500 | 211 |
| 34. Wa | 115 | 385 | 500 | 224 |
| 35. Bole Site 1 | 205 | 295 | 500 | 265 |
| 36. Bole Site 2 | 274 | 226 | 500 | 277 |
| 37. Bimbila | 436 | 564 | 1,000 | 213 |
| | 2,933 | 2,467 | 5,400 | 1,806 |
| **Upper Region** | | | | |
| 38. Tumu | 40 | 360 | 400 | 52 |
| 39. Navrongo | 820 | 180 | 1,000 | 222 |
| 40. Borae Site 1 | 110 | 390 | 500 | 241 |
| 41. Borae Site 2 | 120 | 380 | 500 | 218 |
| | 1,090 | 1,310 | 2,400 | 733 |
| **Volta Region** | | | | |
| 42. Kpetoe | 460 | 340 | 800 | 169 |
| 43. Klukpo | 779 | 221 | 1,000 | 169 |
| | 1,239 | 561 | 1,800 | 338 |
| **Grand Total** | 12,497·5 | 10,517 | 23,014·5 | 10,788 |

## STATE ENTERPRISES PRODUCTION TARGETS FOR 1965

*APPENDIX 3*

| Corporation | Year Corporation started operation | Unit | Full Capacity of Plant | | No. of Shifts | 1963/64 Actual Production | | Approved 1965 Target | | No. of Shifts | Percentage Change in Value of Output 1965 / 1963/64 | Plant Utilisation Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Quantity* | *Value £G* | | *Quantity* | *Value £G* | *Quantity* | *Value £G* | | | *1963/64* | *1965 Target* |
| 1. Brick and Tile Corporation, Tema. | 1961 | Pieces Blocks | 4,200,000 | 210,000 | 2 | 2,096,000 | 67,332 | 3,200,000 | 160,000 | 2 | 237·6 | 49·9 | 76 |
| 2. Metal Industries Corporation, Accra. | 1954 | Cwt., Nails | 50,000 | 227,500 | 2 | 43,000 | 195,650 | 50,000 | 227,500 | 2 | 116·2 | 86·0 | 100 |
| 3. State Furniture and Joinery, Accra. | 1960 | Value £G | | 360,000 | 1 | | 126,936 | | 300,000 | 1 | 236·3 | 35·2 | 83·3 |
| 4. State Furniture and Joinery, Kumasi. | 1960 | Value £G | | 122,000 | 1 | | 77,610 | — | 90,000 | 1 | 115·9 | 55·0 | 73·7 |
| 5. Tyre Service Corporation, Accra. | 1961 | Pieces | 6,600 | 41,580 | 1 | 2,224 | 14,037 | 3,500 | 22,050 | 1 | 134·6 | 33·7 | 53·0 |
| 6. Ghana Distilleries, Accra | 1960 | Cases of 2 gallons | 650,000 | 6,000,000 | 1 | 100,000 | 938,390 | 120,000 | 1,125,600 | 1 | 119·9 | 15·0 | 18·0 |
| 7. G.N.T.C. Bottling Department | 1961 | Cases | 2,800,000 | 750,000 | 3 | 1,600,000 | 390,000 | 2,800,000 | 750,000 | 3 | 192·3 | 73·0 | 100·0 |
| 8. Vegetable Oil Mills Corporation, Denu. | 1963 | Gallons | 120,000 | 65,880 | 1 | 69,100 | 38,000 | 100,000 | 55,000 | 1 | 144·7 | 58·0 | 83·0 |
| 9. Vegetable Oil Mills Corporation, Atebubu. | 1963 | Gallons | 261,000 | 278,748 | 1 | 18,525 | 19,784 | 50,000 | 53,400 | 1 | 269·9 | 7·0 | 20·0 |
| 10. Vegetable Oil Mills Corporation, Asesewa. | 1963 | Gallons | 273,000 | 161,070 | 1 | 23,500 | 13,865 | 100,000 | 59,000 | 1 | 425·5 | 9·0 | 37·0 |
| 11. Vegetable Oil Mills Corporation, Esiama. | 1959 | Gallons | 847,000 | 385,000 | 3 | 720,797 | 328,004 | 847,000 | 385,000 | 3 | 117·3 | 85·1 | 100·0 |
| 12. Vegetable Oil Mills Corporation, Bawku. | 1963 | Gallons | 261,000 | 278,748 | 1 | — | — | 130,500 | 139,374 | 1 | — | — | 50·0 |
| 13. Vegetable Oil Mills Corporation, Tamale. | 1963 | Gallons | 261,000 | 278,748 | 1 | 28,072 | 25,520 | 130,500 | 139,374 | 1 | 546·1 | 10·7 | 50·0 |

## STATE ENTERPRISES PRODUCTION TARGETS FOR 1965

*APPENDIX 3—contd.*

| Corporation | Year Corporation started operation | Unit | Full Capacity of Plant | | No. of Shifts | 1963–64 Actual Production | | Approved 1965 Target | | No. of Shifts | Percentage Change in Value of Output | Plant Utilisation Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quantity | Value £G | | Quantity | Value £G | Quantity | Value £G | | 1965 / 1963–64 | 1963–64 | 1965 Target |
| 14. Ghana Cannery, Nsawam | 1962 | *Gallons* Fruit Drinks | | | 1 | 9,266 | 74,105 | 15,000 | 110,000 | 1 | 148·4 | 30·0 | 50·0 |
| | | *Tons* Canned Food, etc. | | | — | 173 | | 250 | | | | | |
| 15. Match Factory, Kade | 1958 | Gross | 624,000 | 499,200 | 1 | 179,870 | 143,896 | 350,000 | 280,000 | 1 | 194·5 | 29·0 | 56·0 |
| 16. Paper Conversion Corporation, Takoradi. | | *Pieces* Corrugated Card-Board. | 48 mls. | 528,000 | 1 | 600,000 | 50,032 | 2,400,000 | 200,000 | 1 | 399·7 | 12·0 | 50·0 |
| | | *Pieces* Paper Bags. | 60 mls. | 60,000 | | 2,100,000 | 4,509 | 30,000,000 | 30,000 | | 665·3 | 3·5 | 50·0 |
| | | Toilet Rolls | 3 mls. | 204,000 | | 1,000,000 | 62,782 | 2,000,000 | 120,000 | | 205·4 | 33·0 | 67·0 |
| 17. Fibre Bag Factory, Kumasi | 1963 | Bags | 4·5 millions | 744,742 | 3 | 3,000,000 | 450,000 | 4,000,000 | 600,000 | 3 | 133·3 | 66·6 | 90·0 |
| 18. Ghana Paint Corporation | 1962 | Gallons | 300,000 | 285,800 | 1 | 147,632 | 140,000 | 300,000 | 285,000 | 1 | 203·5 | 49·2 | 100·0 |
| 19. Ghana Boatyards, Tema | 1960 | Boats | 12·60 ft. | 168,000 | 1 | 8 | 60,000 | 12 | 168,000 | 1 | 280·0 | 66 | 100·0 |
| 20. Ghana Boatyards, Sekondi | 1960 | Boats | 42 | 203,998 | 1 | 34 | 165,142 | 40 | 194,284 | 1 | 117·6 | 80·9 | 95·2 |
| Total | — | — | — | 11,853,014 | — | — | 3,385,594 | — | 5,484,834 | — | 158·0 | 42·2 | 67·0 |

## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES—DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1965

*APPENDIX 4*

| Development Estimates Code | Project | Project Total | *Value of Physical Works* Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964 | Completed During 1963–64 | To be Undertaken during 1965 | 1963–64 | *Cash Payments* 1965 Fixed Costs | 1965 Working Capital | 1965 Initial Losses | *Physical Programme* Date of Commencement | Estimated date of Completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | | |
| 121–027–001 | Pharmaceutical Corporation .. .. | 900,000 | 24,250 | 24,250 | 826,260 | 21,000 | 117,000 | - | 4,600 | Oct., 1964 | June, 1966 |
| 121–027–003 | Tomato and Mango: Wenchi .. .. | 653,370 | | | 293,250 | 15,000 | 117,000 | | - | Dec., 1964 | July, 1966 |
| 121–027–004 | Pineapple Processing, Nsawam .. .. .. | 532,390 | | | 311,070 | 144,300 | 138,000 | | | Dec., 1964 | July, 1966 |
| 121–027–005 | Tomato Processing, Pwalugu .. .. .. | 531,200 | | - | 299,770 | 16,000 | 150,000 | | — | Dec., 1964 | July, 1966 |
| 121–027–006 | Sugar Products, Akuse .. | 5,068,200 | 400,000 | 600,000 | 1,432,927 | 55,000 | 181,000 | - | 279,000 | Apr., 1964 | Aug., 1966 |
| 121–027–007 | Meat Processing; Bolgatanga .. .. .. | 1,000,000 | 138,638 | 138,638 | 80,000 | 144,000 | 111,300 | 50,700 | 36,700 | Nov., 1962 | Apr., 1965 |
| 121–027–008 | Cocoa Products: Takoradi | 2,089,800 | 2,089,800 | 799,123 | — | 827,300 | 680,200 | 250,000 | — | July, 1962 | June, 1964 |
| 121–027–009 | Packing Plant, Takoradi .. | 855,500 | 855,500 | 402,725 | - | 15,000 | 169,000 | — | – | July, 1962, | Jan., 1964 |
| 121–027–010 | Sugar Refinery, Komenda | 4,200,000 | – | - | 588,663 | — | 153,225 | - | 36,600 | Oct., 1964 | Jan., 1966 |
| 121–027–012 | Leather Factory, Aveyime | 900,000 | 55,443 | — | 432,226 | 16,000 | 92,500 | | 2,800 | Mar., 1965 | Sept.,1966 |
| 121–027–013 | Shoe Factories, Kumasi .. | 1,700,000 | 322,208 | 170,000 | 786,666 | 395,000 | 247,900 | - | 15,600 | Oct., 1964 | Dec., 1966 |
| 121–027–014 | Rubber Type Plant, Bonsaso .. .. .. | 1,700,000 | - | - | 1,228,250 | 30,000 | 175,000 | - | - | Jan., 1965 | Jan., 1967 |
| 121–027–015 | Kwame Nkrumah Steel Works, Tema .. .. | 1,650,000 | 1,650,000 | 185,625 | | 604,000 | 260,000 | 250,000 | 1,260,000 | June, 1962 | July, 1964 |
| 121–027–017 | Ghana Cocoa Products and Silos Corporation, Tema | 9,800,000 | 3,550,000 | 3,550,000 | 2,030,000 | 870,000 | 400,000 | 250,000 | — | Nov., 1962 | Mar., 1965 |
| 121–0270–18 | Glass Factory: Aboso .. | 5,541,200 | 1,200,000 | 1,442,999 | 1,445,313 | 60,000 | 1,047,500 | 60,000 | 45,000 | Aug., 1963 | May, 1965 |
| 121–027–019 | Integrated Textile Factory, Tema .. .. .. | 3,436,900 | 1,500,000 | 1,620,000 | 620,000 | 576,400 | 625,000 | — | - | Oct., 1963 | July, 1965 |
| 121–027–020 | Ghana Electronics Products Corporation | 73,907 | 37,280 | 37,280 | 63,899 | 54,000 | 32,330 | 60,000 | 16,000 | Nov., 1963 | Jan., 1965 |

## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES—DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1965

*APPENDIX 4—contd.*

| Development Estimates Code | Project | *Value of Physical Works* | | | | | *Cash Payments* | | | *Physical Programme* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Project Total* | *Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964* | *Completed during 1963–64* | *To be undertaken during 1965* | 1963–64 | 1965 *Fixed costs* | 1965 *Working Capital* | 1965 *Initial Losses* | *Date of Commencement* | *Estimated Date of Completion* |
| | | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | | |
| 121–027–021 | Interlocking Industrial Complex, Tema .. | 4,148,200 | 1,700,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,466,376 | 868,300 | 830,000 | — | — | May, 1963 | May, 1966 |
| 121–027–022 | National Textiles Printing Factory, Tema .. .. | 1,635,000 | — | — | — | 650,000 | 78,000 | 40,000 | — | Jan., 1962 | Mar., 1965 |
| 121–027–023 | Gold Refinery, Tarkwa .. | 238,200 | — | — | 138,000 | 16,500 | 10,000 | — | — | Nov., 1964 | May.,1966 |
| 121–027–024 | Asbestos Cement Plant, Tema .. .. .. | 1,300,000 | — | — | 400,000 | — | 425,000 | — | — | — | — |
| 121–027–025 | Cement Clinker Plant, Takoradi.. .. .. | 1,400,000 | — | — | 300,000 | — | 158,000 | — | — | Dec., 1964 | Jan., 1967 |
| | Paper and Pulp .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 70,000 | — | — |
| | Veneer and Plywood (Investigation) .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11,600 | | — |
| | Solar Salt (Investigation) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50,000 | — | — |
| | Miscellaneous .. .. | — | — | — | — | 803,800 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | **GRAND TOTALS** .. .. | — | 13,523,119 | 10,570,640 | 12,742,570 | 6,182,300 | 6,197,955 | 960,700 | 1,827,900 | — | — |

## ANNUAL PLAN 1965—MAJOR PROJECTS

*APPENDIX 5*

| Development Estimates Code | Project | Project Total | *Value of Physical Works* Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964 | | | *Budget Cash Outlays* 1963–64 | | *Physical Programme* Date of Commencement | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964 | Completed During 1963–64 | To be Undertaken during 1965 | 1963–64 | Estimate 1965 | Date of Commencement | Estimated date of Completion | |
| | | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | | | |
| | **COMMUNICATIONS** | | | | | | | | | |
| 051–047–002 | Tema Harbour Extensions | 6,868,000 | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 1,630,350 | 1,461,270 | July, 1962 | June, 1966 | |
| 051–047–003 | Purchase of Aircraft (V.C. 10) | 7,429,008 | | 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 | 2,280,000 | 1,216,340 | June, 1961 | Nov., 1965 | |
| 051–047–004 | Purchase of Ships | 6,900,000 | | — | | 686,500 | 607,000 | — | — | All ships delivered. |
| 051–047–006 | Tema Dry Dock and Shipyard | 7,318,600 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,409,300 | 731,862 | 609,900 | Mar., 1964 | Jan., 1967 | |
| 052–037–003 | Airport Terminal Building | 1,190,000 | | | 400,000 | 180,000 | 170,000 | Aug., 1964 | Nov., 1966 | |
| 052–037–004 | Aeronautical Telecommunications Equipment | 2,109,000 | | | 1,000,000 | | 10,000 | Feb., 1966 | Oct., 1966 | |
| 054–117–037 | Machinery and Equipment (Philips) | 3,397,685 | 399,000 | 765,000 | 1,415,000 | 411,000 | 639,000 | Jan., 1964 | June, 1966 | |
| 054–117–038 | Exchange Buildings (Philips) | 557,524 | 278,762 | 324,762 | 232,762 | 125,000 | 450,000 | Mar., 1964 | Mar., 1966 | |
| 054–117–039 | Underground Cables (BICC) | 1,085,215 | 87,000 | 178,000 | 600,000 | — | 200,000 | Aug., 1964 | Mar., 1967 | |
| | Total | 36,855,032 | 4,264,762 | 5,967,762 | 13,257,062 | 6,044,712 | 5,363,410 | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | n.a | | | | 1,001,158 | 1,182,070 | | | |
| | Total Allocation for Ministry | | | | | 7,045,870 | 6,545,480 | | | |
| | WORKS AND HOUSING | | | | | | | | | |
| | ROADS (G.N.C.C.) | | | | | | | | | |
| 041–027–010 | Abofour–Techiman | 1,900,000 | 903,318 | 967,269 | 425,000 | 500,000 | 300,000 | Feb., 1963 | Dec., 1966 | |
| 041–027–011 | Techiman–Jema | 950,000 | 640,293 | 686,788 | 170,000 | 500,000 | 200,000 | Feb., 1963 | Jan., 1965 | |
| 041–027–018 | Accra-Tema Motorway | 3,851,000 | 1,868,000 | 1,489,200 | 1,182,000 | 280,000 | 396,000 | Mar., 1963 | Mar., 1966 | |
| 041–027–020 | Brewery Road/Liberia Road, Accra | 2,500,000 | 148,053 | 170,315 | 350,000 | | 200,000 | May, 1963 | June, 1965 | |
| 041–027–021 | Boundary Road, Accra | 400,000 | 107,948 | 107,948 | 147,000 | — | 150,000 | Oct., 1965 | June, 1966 | |
| 041–027–023 | Dodi–Papase–Bimbila Road | 1,927,000 | 417,330 | 439,510 | 465,000 | 250,000 | 125,000 | Feb., 1964 | July, 1967 | |
| 041–027–024 | Kumasi–Bibiani Road | 1,807,000 | 34,720 | 65,590 | 380,000 | 250,720 | 100,000 | July, 1964 | July, 1966 | |

| Development Estimate Code | Project | Project Total | Value of Physical Work: Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964 | Value of Physical Work: Completed During 1963–64 | Value of Physical Work: To be Undertaken during 1965 | Budget Cash Outlays: 1963–64 | Budget Cash Outlays: Estimate 1965 | Physical Programme: Date of Commencement | Physical Programme: Estimated date of Completion | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | | | |
| | MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING | | | | | | | | | |
| 041–027–007 | Red Volta–Bawku–Kulungugu | 868,000 | — | — | 250,000 | 120,000 | 200,000 | Jan., 1965 | Jan., 1967 | |
| | Tema-Akosombo-Asutsuare Road | 500,000 | — | — | 500,000 | — | 200,000 | Dec., 1964 | Jan., 1966 | |
| 041–027–039 | Jema–Kintampo Road | 360,000 | — | — | 300,000 | — | 100,000 | Nov., 1964 | Dec., 1965 | |
| 041–027–022 | Lower Volta Bridge, Tefle | 1,800,000 | — | 300,000 | 700,000 | — | 15,000 | — | — | |
| | Total: Major Projects: Roads | 16,863,000 | 4,119,662 | 4,408,620 | 4,869,000 | 1,900,720 | 1,986,000 | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | n.a. | | — | | 913,020 | 1,861,900 | | | |
| | Total Allocation for Roads | | | | | 2,813,700 | 3,847,900 | | | |
| | HOUSING | | | | | | | | | |
| 041–027–077 | Low Cost Housing for Workers | 4,000,000 | 500,000 | 225,000 | 600,000 | 225,000 | 450,000 | July, 1962 | 1970 | |
| 041–027–080 | Tema Housing Projects Community No. 4 | 2,200,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 472,000 | 255,000 | Oct., 1963 | Oct., 1965 | — |
| | Total | 6,200,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,225,000 | 1,600,000 | 697,000 | 705,000 | — | — | |
| | Miscellaneous | n.a. | — | — | — | 307,000 | 1,355,000 | — | — | |
| | Allocation for Housing | — | — | — | | 1,004,000 | 2,060,000 | — | | |
| | ELECTRICITY | | | | | | | | | |
| 045–067–024 | Accra Distribution | 1,195,000 | 115,811 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | Oct., 1963 | Oct., 1966 | — |
| 043–067–013 | Tema Distribution | 664,000 | 88,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | Jan., 1964 | Jan., 1967 | — |
| | Total | 1,859,000 | 203,811 | 220,000 | 220,000 | 220,000 | 220,000 | — | — | |
| | Miscellaneous | n.a. | — | — | — | 1,180,310 | 1,037,000 | — | — | |
| | Allocation for Electricity | — | | — | — | 1,400,310 | 1,257,000 | — | — | |

Note: n. a. = not available

# ANNUAL PLAN 1965—MAJOR PROJECTS

*APPENDIX 5—contd.*

| Development Estimates Code | Project | Project Total | Value of Physical Works |  |  | Budget Cash Outlays |  | Physical Programme |  | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | *Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964* | *Completed During 1963–64* | *To be Undertaken during 1965* | *1963–64* | *Estimate 1965* | *Date of Commencement* | *Estimated Date of Completion* |  |
|  |  | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G |  |  |  |
|  | WATERWORKS (URBAN SUPPLIES) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 045–057–028 | Sekondi/Takoradi District | 1,584,000 | 183,000 | 200,000 | 220,000 | 200,000 | 180,000 | June, 1964 | Aug., 1966 | — |
| 045–057–029 | Accra/Tema/Kpong | 15,106,900 | 2,344,500 | 3,078,000 | 2,873,000 | 2,604,080 | 1,386,600 | Jan., 1964 | Jan., 1966 | — |
| 045–057–030 | Swedru District | 2,345,200 | 167,200 | 191,700 | 277,300 | 200,000 | 80,000 | Jan., 1963 | May, 1965 | — |
| 045–057–031 | Kumasi District | 4,017,000 | 312,700 | 320 000 | 310,700 | 200,000 | 250,000 | June, 1964 | 1967 | — |
| 045–057–032 | Tamale District | 1,278,000 | 89,300 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 80,000 | 1963 | Dec., 1966 | — |
|  | Total | 24,331,100 | 3,096,700 | 3,889,700 | 3,781,000 | 3,304,080 | 1,976,600 | — | — | — |
|  | Miscellaneous | n.a. | — | — | — | 691,000 | 647,150 | — | — | — |
|  | Allocation for Waterworks | — | — | — | — | 3,995,080 | 2,650,750 | — | — | — |
|  | SUMMARY (WORKS AND HOUSING) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total (Roads, Housing, Electricity, Waterworks | 49,253,100 | 8,920,173 | 9,743,320 | 10,470,000 | 6,121,800 | 4,887,600 | — | — | — |
|  | Miscellaneous (Roads, Housing, Electricity, Waterworks) | n.a. | — | — | — | 1,470,700 | 5,951,150 | — | — | — |
|  | Total (Allocation for Ministry) | — | — | — | — | 7,592,500 | 10,838,750 | — | — | — |
|  | HEALTH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 111–137–000 | Korle-Bu | 5,457,021 | 4,306,751 | 868,686 | 356,000 | 1,090,000 | 356,000 | 1958 | June., 1965 | — |
| 111–137–016 | Medical School | 3,500,000 | 214,410 | 228,073 | 460,000 | 100 000 | 460,000 | April, 1964 | — | — |
| 111–137–026 | Ankaful Mental Hospital | 1 244,000 | 1,057,188 | 113,186 | 150,000 | 150.000 | 150,000 | May., 1958 | Feb., 1965 | — |
| 111–137–027 | Sekondi Hospital Extensions | 480,580 | 345,734 | 135,935 | 120,000 | 150,010 | 120,000 | Aug., 1961 | Jan., 1967 | — |
| 111–137–055 | Urban Health Centres: Accra | 450,000 | 250,469 | 72,749 | 80,000 | 70,000 | 80 000 | Oct., 1961 | Aug., 1965 | 3 Centres in use, another 3 under construction. |
|  | Total | 11,131,601 | 6,174,556 | 1,418 629 | 1,166,000 | 1,560,010 | 1,166,000 | — | — |  |
|  | Miscellaneous | n.a. | — |  |  | 835,440 | 612,000 | — | — |  |
|  | Total Allocation for Ministry | — | — |  |  | 2,395,450 | 1,778,000 | — | — |  |

*Note:* n.a. = not available.

| *Development Estimate Code* | *Project* | *Project Total* | *Value of Physical Works* | | | *Budget Cash Outlays* | | *Physical Programme* | | *Remarks* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964* | *Completed During 1963–64* | *To be Under-taken during 1965* | *1963–64* | *Estimates 1965* | *Date of Commence-ment* | *Estimate date of Completion* | |
| | | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | | | |
| | MINISTRY OF EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | |
| 071–067–001 | Primary and Middle Schools Northern and Upper Regions | 2,400,000 | 500,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 150,000 | 100,000 | Oct. 1963 | Oct. 1970 | |
| 071–067–015 | Obuasi Secondary Technical School | 650,000 | 590,000 | 60,000 | 56,000 | 60,000 | 56,000 | Dec. 1962 | June 1965 | |
| 071–067–026 | Koforidua Secondary Technical School | 450,000 | 100,000 | 90,000 | 200,000 | 80,000 | 77,000 | Aug. 1964 | Sept. 1966 | |
| 071–077–022 | Presbyterian Secondary School | 400,000 | — | — | 200,000 | 24,000 | 56,000 | Nov. 1964 | Dec. 1966 | |
| 071–067–070 | Accra Technical Institute | 600,000 | — | — | 200,000 | 20,000 | 27,000 | Jan. 1965 | Jan. 1967 | |
| 071–067–071 | Kumasi Technical Teacher Training Centre | 600,000 | — | — | 300,000 | 40,000 | 30,000 | Nov. 1964 | Aug. 1965 | |
| 071–077–078 | Textile Training Centre, Tema | 350,000 | — | — | 200,000 | 100,000 | 40,000 | Nov. 1964 | May, 1965 | |
| 071–067–082 | Wiawso Teacher Training College | 95,000 | 81,000 | 45,000 | 140,000 | 26,000 | 14,000 | July, 1962 | Jan. 1965 | |
| 071–067–094 | Offinso Teacher Training College | 200,000 | — | 50,000 | 150,000 | 45,000 | 38,000 | July, 1964 | Dec. 1965 | |
| 071–067–109 | Science Equipment | 200,000 | — | — | 200,000 | — | 38,000 | Oct. 1964 | April, 1965 | |
| | School for the Deaf and Dumb, Mampong | 200,000 | — | — | 100,000 | — | 30,000 | Dec. 1964 | June, 1966 | |
| | Total | 6,145,000 | 1,271,000 | 345,000 | 1,846,000 | 545,000 | 506,000 | — | — | |
| | Miscellaneous | — | — | — | — | 2,323,000 | 1,573,100 | — | — | |
| | **Total Allocation for Ministry** | — | — | — | — | 2,870,500 | 2,086,600 | — | — | |

## ANNUAL PLAN 1965—MAJOR PROJECTS

*APPENDIX 5—contd.*

| *Development Estimate Code* | *Project* | *Total Project* | *Value of Physical Works* | | | *Budget Cash Outlays* | | *Physical Programme* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964* | *Completed During 1963–64* | *To be Undertaken during 1965* | *1963–64* | *Estimate 1965* | *Date of Commencement* | *Estimated date of Completion* | *Remarks* |
| | MINISTRY OF FINANCE | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | | | |
| 081–047–005 | International Monetary Fund | 2,000,000 | | | — | | 2,000,000 | — | — | — |
| 081–047–006 | Introduction of Decimal Currency | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | — | — | — |
| | Total | 3,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 | — | 3,000,000 | — | — | — |
| | Miscellaneous | | | | 93,500 | 1,033,750 | 1,018,500 | — | — | — |
| | Total Allocation for Ministry | | | | | 1,033,750 | 4,018,500 | — | — | — |
| | AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | | | |
| 021–117–000 to 014 | Ministry | | | 880,640 | 1,456,170 | 880,640 | 1,450,170 | — | | — |
| 021–117–015 | Transport and Mechanical Unit | | | 30,000 | 45,000 | 30,000 | 45,000 | — | | — |
| 021–117–017 to 021 | Fisheries Inspectorate Division | | | 69,000 | 94,250 | 69,000 | 4,000 | — | | — |
| 021–117–022 to 024 | Improved Seed and Multiplication | | | 57,700 | 55,500 | 57,700 | 24,500 | — | | — |
| 021–117–025 and 026 | V.R. Agricultural Resettlement | | | 785,000 | 551,700 | 785,000 | 551,700 | — | | — |
| 021–117–027 to 038 | Manpower Division, i.e. Education | | | 200,800 | 31,400 | 200,800 | 31,400 | — | | — |
| | Extension and Development (U.G.F.C.C.) | | | | 893,670 | | 599,870 | — | | — |
| 021–117–044 to 078 | State Farms | | | 1,787,390 | 2,531,050 | 1,787,390 | 2,231,050 | — | | — |
| 021–117–040 to 043 | Cocoa Division | | | 13,700 | 43,700 | 13,700 | 36,700 | | | — |
| 023–027–001 to 023 | Animal Health and Husbandry | | | 119,730 | 339,400 | 119,730 | 268,400 | | | — |
| 022–027–001 to 003 | Produce Inspection | | | 10,700 | 2,200 | 10,700 | 2,200 | | | — |
| 024–077–001 to 004 | Forestry Division | | | 178,100 | 113,900 | 178,100 | 100,700 | | | — |
| 025–027–001 to 003 | Irrigation and Reclamation | | | 318,000 | 688,700 | 318,000 | 618,700 | | | — |
| | Agricultural Econ. Division | | | | 13,000 | | 13,000 | | | — |
| | Plant Quarantine Service | | | | 11,000 | | 11,000 | | | — |
| | Extension Service | | | | 92,000 | | 79,000 | | | — |
| | Co-ordination Office | | | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | | |
| | Young Farmers League | | | | 460,000 | | [illegible] | | | |
| | Total | | | | | 4,450,760 | [illegible] | | | |

| Development Estimate Code | Project | Project Total | Value of Physical Works: Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964 | Value of Physical Works: Completed During 1963-64 | Value of Physical Works: To be Undertaken during 1965 | Budget Cash Outlays: 1963-64 | Budget Cash Outlays: Estimate 1965 | Physical Programme: Date of Commencement | Physical Programme: Estimated date of Completion | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | | | |
| | PRESIDENCY | | | | | | | | | |
| 001-057-001 to 016 | Office of the President | | | 183,000 | 1,115,000 | 183,000 | 1,037,000 | | | |
| | Office of the Planning Commission | | | | 119,000 | | 119,000 | | | |
| 003-027-001 to 006 | Water Resources and Power Secretariat | | | 110,000 | 480,000 | 110,000 | 480,000 | | | |
| 005-037-001 to 006 | Establishment Secretariat | | | 177,000 | 180,000 | 177,000 | 150,000 | | | |
| 006-087-001 | Central Bureau of Statistics | | | | 150,000 | | 150,000 | | | |
| 007-037-001 to 004 | African Affairs Secretariat | | | | 190,000 | | 145,000 | | | |
| | Sub-Total | | | | | 470,000 | 2,091,000 | | | |
| | REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| 008-107-001 to 167 | Volta Region | | | 10,900 | 32,500 | 10,900 | 32,500 | | — | — |
| | Eastern Region | | | 40,000 | 45,000 | 40,000 | 45,000 | | — | — |
| | Western Region | | | 46,000 | 22,000 | 46,000 | 14,000 | | — | — |
| | Central Region | | | 16,760 | 31,500 | 16,760 | 31,500 | | — | — |
| | Ashanti Region | | | 28,210 | 35,400 | 28,210 | 30,400 | | — | — |
| | Brong-Ahafo Region | | | 18,000 | 42,750 | 18,000 | 38,750 | | — | — |
| | Northern Region | | | 12,600 | 31,200 | 12,600 | 31,200 | | — | — |
| | Upper Region | | | 82,000 | 65,400 | 82,000 | 65,400 | | — | — |
| | Sub-Total | — | — | | | 254,470 | 288,750 | | | |
| | HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH | | | | | | | | | |
| 010-047-001 | University of Ghana | | | 500,000 | 650,000 | 500,000 | 650,000 | | — | — |
| 010-047-002 | K.N.U.S.T. | | | 600,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 | — | — | — |
| 010-047-003 | Cape Coast University | | | 350,000 | 357,000 | 350,000 | 357,000 | — | — | — |
| 010-047-006 | Institute of Public Education | | | 30,000 | 59,000 | 30,000 | 59,000 | — | — | — |
| 010-047-007 | K.N.I.I. | — | — | 100,000 | 130,000 | 100,000 | 130,000 | — | — | — |
| 010-047-008 | School of Administration | — | — | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | — | — | — |
| 010-047-010 | Institute of Public Administration | — | — | 96,000 | 79,000 | 96,000 | 79,000 | — | — | — |
| | Sub-Total | — | — | — | — | 1,776,000 | 1,975,000 | | | |

## ANNUAL PLAN 1965—MAJOR PROJECTS

*APPENDIX 5—contd.*

| *Development Estimate Code* | *Project* | *Project Total* | *Value of Physical Works* *Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964* | *Value of Physical Works* *Completed During 1963–64* | *Value of Physical Works* *To be Undertaken during 1965* | *Budget Cash Outlays* *1963–64* | *Budget Cash Outlays* *Estimate 1965* | *Physical Programme* *Date of Commencement* | *Physical Programme* *Estimated date of Completion* | *Remarks* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PRESIDENCY—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | | | |
| 010–047–011 | Academy of Sciences: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Secretariat .. .. .. | — | — | 150,000 | 30,000 | 150,000 | 30,000 | — | — | — |
| | Institute of Health and Medical Research .. .. .. | — | — | — | 30,000 | — | 30,000 | — | — | — |
| 010–047–004 | Soil Research Unit, Kwadaso | — | — | 27,000 | 11,500 | 27,000 | 11,500 | — | — | — |
| | Crop Research, Kwadaso .. | — | — | — | 40,000 | — | 40,000 | — | — | — |
| 010–047–015 | Food Research and Development Unit .. .. .. | — | — | 56,000 | 70,000 | 56,000 | 70,000 | — | — | — |
| | Entomological and Parasitological Unit .. .. .. | — | — | — | 6,000 | — | 6,000 | — | — | — |
| | Building Research Unit .. | — | — | — | 5,000 | — | 5,000 | — | — | — |
| | Radio Isotope Unit .. .. | — | — | — | 1,500 | — | 1,500 | — | — | — |
| | Cocoa Research Institute, Tafo | — | — | — | 32,000 | — | 32,000 | — | — | — |
| 010–047–012 | Institute of African Studies | — | — | 25,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 | — | — | — |
| | Bureau of Statistics .. | — | — | — | 70,000 | — | 70,000 | — | — | — |
| 010–047–014 | Atomic Energy Commission | — | — | 350,000 | 500,000 | 350,000 | 500,000 | — | — | — |
| 010–047–016 | Ghana Science Museum | — | — | 25,000 | — | 25,000 | — | — | — | — |
| 011–027–001 to 006 | Institute of Arts and Culture | — | — | 33,000 | 167,000 | 33,000 | 62,600 | — | — | — |
| | State Enterprises Secretariat | — | — | — | 1,100,000 | — | 1,100,000 | — | — | — |
| | Local and Municipal Councils Secretariat .. | — | — | — | 250,000 | — | 250,000 | — | — | — |
| | Total | | | | | 666,000 | 2,258,600 | | | |

| *Development Estimate Code* | *Project* | *Project Total* | *Value of Physical Works* *Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964* | *Completed During 1963–64* | *To be Undertaken during 1965* | *Budget Cash Outlays* *1963–64* | *Estimate 1965* | *Physical Programme* *Date of Commencement* | *Estimated date of Completion* | *Remarks* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DEFENCE | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | | | |
| 061–077–002 to 004 | Workers Brigade | | | 200,000 | 261,500 | 200,000 | 188,500 | | | |
| | TRADE | | | | | | | | | |
| 091–037–001 | Ministry | | | 150,000 | 2,121,910 | 150,000 | 2,121,910 | | | |
| | FOREIGN AFFAIRS | | | | | | | | | |
| 101–057–001 | Overseas Mission (Rome Embassy) | — | — | 50,000 | 342,600 | 50,000 | 182,600 | | — | |
| | INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING | | | | | | | | | |
| 131–037–005 to 006 | Ghana News Agency | — | — | 50,000 | 41,000 | 50,000 | 41,000 | — | — | — |
| 132–077–001 to 024 | Radio and T.V. Corporation | — | — | 822,900 | 818,600 | 822,900 | 584,000 | — | — | — |
| 133–077–001 | Information Services | — | — | 25,000 | 30,000 | 25,000 | 30,000 | — | — | — |
| 134–067–001 to 004 | Printing | — | — | 344,250 | 300,480 | 344,250 | 300,480 | — | — | — |
| | | — | — | — | — | 1,242,150 | 955,480 | — | — | — |
| | INTERIOR | | | | | | | | | |
| 141–047–001 to 003 | Ministry—Interior Division | — | — | 71,500 | 244,500 | 71,500 | 80,500 | — | — | — |
| 142–067–001 to 021 | Police Services | — | — | 287,500 | 312,100 | 287,500 | 131,100 | — | — | — |
| 143–057–001 to 023 | Prisons | — | — | 172,300 | 204,000 | 172,300 | 127,000 | — | — | — |
| 144–037–001 to 012 | Customs and Excise | — | — | 103,010 | 97,000 | 103,010 | 93,000 | — | — | — |
| | | — | — | — | — | 634,310 | 431,600 | — | — | — |

## ANNUAL PLAN 1965—MAJOR PROJECTS

*APPENDIX 5—contd.*

| Development Estimate Code | Project | Project Total | Value of Physical Works: Completed as at 30th Sept., 1964 | Value of Physical Works: Completed During 1963–64 | Value of Physical Works: To be Under-taken during 1965 | Budget Cash Outlays: 1963–64 | Budget Cash Outlays: Estimate 1965 | Physical Programme: Date of Commence-ment | Physical Programme: Estimated date of Completion | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **JUSTICE** | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | £G | | | |
| 152–027–008 to 015 | Judicial Service | | | 24,000 | 142,000 | 24,000 | 22,000 | | | |
| 153–037–001 to 005 | Lands Secretariat | | | 277,000 | 190,000 | 277,000 | 190,000 | | | |
| | Registrar-General | | | | 30,000 | | 30,000 | | | |
| | | | | | | 301,000 | 242,000 | | | |
| | **SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT** | | | | | | | | | |
| 172–067–001 to 096 | Department of Social Welfare and Community Development | | | 53,830 | 175,980 | 53,830 | 118,500 | | | |
| | **VOLTA RIVER AUTHORITY** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Volta River Project | | | 7,000,000 | 4,700,000 | 7,000,000 | 4,700,000 | | | |
| | Ministry of Industries | | 13,523,119 | 10,760,640 | 13,089,570 | 6,372,300 | 8,119,060 | | | |
| | **GRAND TOTAL** | | | | | | | | | |
| | ORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES | | | | | 44,558,890 | 55,193,520 | | | |
| | SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES | | | | | 12,940,766 | — | | | |
| | TOTAL | | | | | 57,499,656 | 55,193,520 | | | |

*APPENDIX 6*

## GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN EXPENDITURES

£G Million

| | 1963–64 | | 1965 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Planned Expenditure* | *Actual* Expenditure* | *Budget Finance* | *Credit Finance* | *Total* |
| PRODUCTIVE | | | | | |
| Industry and Mining | 9·5 | 9·5 | 8·12 | 3·90 | 12·02 |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 6·7 | 4·2 | 6·45 | 1·25 | 7·70 |
| TOTAL | 16·2 | 13·7 | 14·57 | 5·15 | 19·72 |
| NON-PRODUCTIVE | | | | | |
| *Social Services* | | | | | |
| Education | 5·4 | 5·3 | 4·94 | 0·96 | 5·90 |
| Health | 3·9 | 1·7 | 1·78 | 0·47 | 2·25 |
| Other Social Services | 1·1 | 1·8 | 1·32 | 0·41 | 1·73 |
| Housing | 1·6 | 1·0 | 2·06 | — | 2·06 |
| Public Administration | 1·7 | 1·8 | 10·14 | 0·33 | 10·47 |
| Police and Prisons | 0·5 | 0·4 | 0·34 | 0·42 | 0·76 |
| TOTAL | 14.2 | 12·0 | 20·58 | 2·59 | 23·17 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
| Roads and Bridges | 4·58 | 3·7 | 3·85 | 0·26 | 4·11 |
| Railway and Inland Waterway | 0·75 | 0·06 | 0·27 | — | 0·27 |
| Ports and Harbours | 1·06 | 1·2 | 2·07 | — | 2·07 |
| Airports and Airplanes | 0·25 | 1·2 | 1·58 | — | 1·58 |
| Shipping | — | 0·4 | 0·60 | — | 0·60 |
| Posts and Telecommunications | 1·60 | 0·95 | 1·78 | — | 1·78 |
| Water and Sewerage | 1·75 | 3·50 | 2·65 | 0·94 | 3·59 |
| Electricity | 2·28 | 1·2 | 1·26 | 0·19 | 1·45 |
| TOTAL | 12·27 | 12·21 | 14·06 | 1·39 | 15·45 |
| Volta River Authority | 16·4 | 8·2 | 4·70 | — | 4·70 |
| Miscellaneous | — | 1·4 | 1·25 | 0·51 | 1·76 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 59·07 | 47·51 | 55·16 | 9·64 | 64·80 |

* Relates to the period Oct., 1963 to Sept., 1964.